INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 7

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII NO. 248– BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY WOMEN CONDEMN POLICE METHODS

"BRITAIN IS NOT FIGHTING WITH CLEAN WEAPONS"

"Repression Defeats Its Own End."

LADY JAGMOHANDAS ON BRITAIN'S SENSE OF CHIVALRY

"BRING CULPRITS TO BOOK"

Women of Bombay representing all classes, castes, creeds and communities in the city thronged in their thousands at the Madhav Baug on Monday evening to express their feelings of indignation and resentment against the treatment accorded to their sisters by the Bombay police at the Azad Maidan on Sunday, October 26.

More than an hour before the proceedings commenced, women clad in their picturesque saris and mostly wearing the orange coloured uniform of the Desh Sevikas began to pour in the spacious compound of the Baug and their number continued to swell while the proceedings were in progress.

Prominent among those present were Lady Jagmohandas, Lady Setalvad, Lady Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Dr. Mrs. Dossibai Dadabhai, Srimati Kshama Rao, Mrs. Lukmani, Mrs. Sayani, Mrs. Walchand Hirachand, Mrs. Deshmukh, Mrs. Hirabai Gilder, Mrs. Harilal Kania, Mrs. Lilavati Banker, Mrs. Dharamsey Thakkar, Mrs. Khadija Wasi, Miss Maniben Kara, Mrs. Shirin Muscati, Mrs. T. M. Kajiji, Mrs. Tehmina Joshi, Mrs. Motiben Madhavji, J.P., Dr. Maltibai Sukhtankar and others.

DETAILS.

Mrs. Banker proposed Lady Jagmohandas to the chair and Miss Maniben Kara seconded the proposal.

Lady Jagmohandas in her opening speech thanked the Bombay women on the honour they had done her by inviting her to preside at a meeting which was convened to give expression to their feelings of indignation and resentment at the indecent and unbecoming behaviour of the Bombay police on "Black" Sunday.

GOVERNMENT CAN'T SUPPRESS THE MOVEMENT.

In her opinion the situation was aggravated as the Government had not so far taken any steps to make amends for the strange and indefensible behaviour of the police. She added that the Government perhaps thought that by such acts they would suppress the movement in the country, but in fact that policy was having quite the opposite result and even those persons who had some faith left in the justice and fairplay of the Government were losing it.

Continuing she observed that if the Government had stuck to strictly lawful measures the discontent in the country would not have risen so high and they would not have lost the world sympathy as they had done now. Britain was so far boasting of her chivalry and respect for womanhood, but all those claims could no more be maintained in view of the treatment that was being given to Indian women by the agents of British rule in this country. She did not think that any parallel could be found to the atrocities perpetrated in India and the very fact that Indians tolerated such things in this age was a proof of the degradation they had reached under the British regime.

Proceeding she warned the Government that such treatment of women would only add to the discontent among the people. No system of Government that insulted the womanhood of the country had ever succeeded and no people however meek and down-trodden would tolerate for a long time.

INDIA WON'T TOLERATE SUCH INSULTS.

Indian history was full of instances of honour done to women and with such history at her back India would be the last country to tolerate such insults for a long time.

Concluding she said that Government was always trying to hoodwink the people by saying that the police used the "minimum force" required, but nobody who had seen the incidents in Bombay would believe it. Finally she asked the Government to see that such incidents were not repeated and the culprits responsible for "Black" Sunday's incidents were brought to book.

RESOLUTION.

The President then proposed the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the women of Bombay condemns the unjustifiable and improper conduct of the police towards women on Sunday, 26th October.

This meeting calls upon the Government of Bombay to take necessary steps against the officers concerned."

Srimati Kshama Rao seconding the resolution said that the incidents on "Black" Sunday had exposed Britain's claim for chivalry once for all and nobody would believe in that humbug in future.

NOT FIGHTING WITH CLEAN WEAPONS.

Mrs. Sayani supporting the resolution said that Britain who was taking pride in honouring women had now stooped down to such methods because it was finding it impossible to fight the Satyagrahis with clean weapons. The mighty British Empire being unable to fight the unarmed and peaceful Satyagrahi with all the deadly weapons at its disposal had clapped 55,000 Indian patriots into jails whose only crime was that they loved their country, but she felt that what was happening was enough to show that the Government would not succeed in crushing the movement.

REPRESSION DEFEATS ITS PURPOSE.

As a specific instance of how repression gave a new life to the movement Mrs. Sayani said that when the Desh Sevika Sangh was declared unlawful there were only 800 Sevikas on the roll, but only a week after that declaration when they invited their sisters to join in a procession several thousand of them clad in the orange coloured saris, responded to their call.

She added that the insulting treatment accorded to women in Bombay has roused the women throughout the country and when not only the five lakh women of Bombay, but the 160 million women of India would stand against the British Empire and see that they get their rights and that they would not put with any more insults.

POLICE ATROCITIES CONDEMNED.

Mrs. Annapurnabai G. V. Deshmukh further supporting the resolution condemned the atrocities of the police especially the spiriting away of young ladies to a distant place and leaving them in a jungle. She said it was not a

(Continued on page 3.)

STILL EXPECTORATING BLOOD

—:o:—

No Distinct Improvement In Pt. Motilal's Health

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

Enquiries from Ananda Bhawan show that there has been no distinct improvement in the health of Pandit Motilal Nehru. He is still expectorating blood.—Leader.

MAHATMAJI'S DISCIPLE JAILED

—:o:—

For "Seditious" Speech.

MAHADEV DESAI'S MOVEMENT.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.

Sjt. Valji Desai, ex-Editor of "Young India" and a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi has been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 in default, further one month in connection with a speech he delivered in a village near Ahmedabad. He has been placed in "B" Class.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, General Secretary of the Congress left today for Bomay, from where he will proceed to Poona to meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, when he is released. Both of them will then proceed to Allahabad to see Pandit Motilal Nehru.—A. P.

Dharwar Celebrates Bardoli Day

—:o:—

DHARWAR, Nov. 3.

Bardoli Day was observed here yesterday to show sympathy with the people of Bardoli in their present sufferings. A public meeting was held in the evening at which a resolution was passed inviting onethousand families from Bardoli to settle in Dharwar District.—A. P.

R. T. C. STATES DELEGATION MEETS.

—:o:—

Committee To Examine Constitutional Problem.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Apart from the Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja of Nawanagar the whole of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference met to-day at St. James Palace, the Maharaja of Baroda presiding. The meeting appointed a committee of seven ministers to examine the constitutional problem. Complete harmony prevailed. Apart from the official opening the Round Table Conference is not likely to settle its business before 17th November.—Reuter.

COMMITTEE'S TASK.

—:o:—

The Committee of seven Ministers will examine in detail all schemes for federation with a view to reaching an early decision regarding their entrance into the future constitution of India.—Reuter.

SIR M. SHAFI AND FAMILY IN MOTOR COLLISION.

—:o:—

Driver's Coolness Saves Lives Of Party.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Sir Mahomed Shafi while motoring to the Chequers with his family to lunch with the Premier had an exciting escape. His car crashed into a lamp-standard at Ealing in West London to avoid skidding a motor cyclist. Sir M. Shafi paid tribute to the driver whose coolness saved the lives of the party. The car was however wrecked and a fresh one was requisitioned to enable the party to complete the journey.—Reuter.

THREAT TO STATION PUNITIVE POLICE.

—:o:—

Kerur Merchants Warned By Supdt

(THROUGH BAGALKOT SATYAGRAHA MANDAL.)

BAGALKOT, Nov. 3.

Three volunteers were arrested at Kerur on October 31 for picketing and were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 or in default two months' simple. The police authorities are trying their utmost to oust Satyagrahis in Kerur. The District Superintendent of Police called a meeting of the local leaders threatening to station punitive police if Satyagraha activities do not cease within one week. A few terrified people are requesting the volunteers to end civil disobedience and take to constructive work, promising to help Khadi work and ending the drink evil. The Satyagrahis are determined to brave difficulties and remain shelterless and carry Congress orders.

PAYMENT TO SATYAGRAHA FUND AN OFFENCE ?

—:o:—

Charge Of Abetting Against Meet Banker's Son

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

Whether paying subscription to the Congress Satyagraha Fund is an offence under the Intimidation Ordinance was an issue in the case started by the Meerut Police against Cheda Lal, son of a rich Meerut Banker. The case was put up before D. J. K. Coghill

NEW "CONSPIRACY CASE"

—:o:—

Accused Not Informed Of Charges.

POLICE SECURE FURTHER REMAND.

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

The challans being incomplete, the police obtained a further fourteen days remand for all the accused in the new conspiracy case. Of the seventeen accused eleven were produced before Mr. Lewis, Officiating District Magistrate, who enquired of all the eleven if they liked a transfer to the judicial lock-up. Only four intimated their desire to be transfered to the judicial lock-up, and the Magistrate issued an order accordingly.

Mr. Amarnath Mehta, moving a bail application on behalf of three accused submitted that the Criminal Procedure Code did not allow the police to keep the accused in custody for more than a fortnight. He said the first remand expired on the 9th and the prosecution had not been able to complete their challan. The accused had not been informed of the charges under which they had been arrested.

The Public Prosecutor, opposing the application, said that various enquiries would have to be completed in view of recent arrests in Delhi and Amritsar. Challan paper could not therefore yet be completed.

The Magistrate reserved his orders.

Of the persons arrested in connection with the new conspiracy case Shivnath, Rajindralal, Nandlal, Katan and Rajindra Singh have been let off but they have been bound over.—A. P.

Mr. Sen-Gupta Jailed.

GETS ONE YEAR'S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

Mrs. Sen-Gupta To Be Tried To-day.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

M. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, sentenced this morning Sen Gupta, Acting Congress President and ex-Mayor of the Calcutta Corpration to one year's simple imprisonment for sedition, to six months under Intimidation Ordinance and to six months under Criminal Law Amendment Act, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Sen Gupta who received the sentence calmly addressing the Court hoped that they would meet next time in a congenial atmosphere.

Mrs. Sen Gupta will be tried tomorrow by the same Magistrate.—A. P.

Joint Magistrate for trial, but on the application of the accused, the District Magistrate transferred it to Mr. Bashir Ahmad 1st Class Magistrate. The Public Prosecutor Mr. Shiam Narain Mehra examined the Congress Treasurer to prove the payment of the subscription by the accused and argued that the Satyagraha Fund money was used for the upkeep of volunteers who picketed liquor and foreign cloth shops and defied Section 144 Cr. P. C. The accused had thus helped the volunteers and abetted in an offence.

The Magistrate pronounced judgment acquitting the accused holding that the money paid by accused was a monthly subscription and was not paid at the time of the offenders were out for commission of offence.

UNLAWFUL INSTIGATION ORDINANCE IN LUCKNOW

Operating From November 1.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 3.

A Police Department Notification announces that with effect from November 1 the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance 1930 has been brought into operation in the District of Lucknow.—A. P.

MORE SENTENCES BY SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

—:o:—

Transportation For Life For Assault On Sub-Inspector

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sunirmal Sen Abani Ghosh and Kshitish Chowdhury were sentenced to-day by the Special Tribunal, presided over by R. R. Garlieck to five years' and Sirsir Roy and Tarak Kar to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, on a charge of conspiracy to possess explosives. Anil Bose, sixth man was acquitted, but re-arrested under the Bengal Ordinance. All of them were taken into custody while travelling to Mymensingh in a train at Sarisabari Station on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Midnapore.—Special tribunal presided over by I. H. B. Lethbridge has sentenced Kanan Pujari to transportation for life in the supplementary trial in connection with the murder of sub-inspector Bholanath Ghosh of Chechua Hat. It was alleged that Pujari took a leading part in the occurence of June 3. at the Hat in consequence of which the sub-inspector was assaulted to death by the mob and his body disposed of before the arrival of Police.

"War Council" Has Official Inspection Of Work In The City.

NATIONAL WORKERS WARNED AGAINST SIDE-TRACKING THEIR ENERGIES

DOWN WITH OUTBURSTS OF "EMOTIONAL NATIONALISM"

The "War Council," B.P.C.C. had again an "official" inspection of the Congress activities in the city on Sunday. Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, the president, along with the Vice-President, and Secretaries Messrs. Divetia and Nigam visited the different Ward Congress offices and had conversation with the workers how to carry on the work under changed conditions. Miss Trishula Daru, the editor of the "Congress Bulletin" accompanied the party on their inspection tour.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya in a press statement makes a plea for "silent, solid constructive work in the villages and in workshops" and warns the national workers against being side-tracked by the manoeuring of the Government:—

No More Cash Certificates And Post-Office Savings

BAN ON TREASURY BILLS.

Under the leadership of Mr. Harin Chattopadhyaya, the Bombay War Council has passed resolutions asking the people:

(1) to withdraw all deposits from Post Office Saving Banks and not to make fresh investments;

(2) immediately to cancel all Post Office cash certificates;

(3) to refuse to buy Government Treasury Bills; and

(4) to invest all savings in gold.

The War Council is devising measures on a comprehensive scale to see that the resolution is given effect to by all concerned.

.DON'T SIDE-TRACK YOUR ENERGIES."

—:o:—

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, President, "War Council" B.P.C.C. has issued the following statement:—

"We are fighting a very shrewd and far-sighted adversary. The Government has a deep insight into our psychology and seems still to be under the impression that it can, therefore, twirl us round its finger like a ring. Whenever the Government takes a new step, let us respond to it, not with unnecessary outbursts of false national emotionalism and emotional nationalism, but with a cool, deliberate analysis of that step in order that we might take ours. The Government has a way of intriguing us into incorrect deductions. Let us beware.

BEWARE OF SIDE-TRACKING.

The other day, when the Congress House was closed down and inocuous bodies like the Prabhat Pherries our National Minsreis—were declared unlawful, might it not be suggested that the Government tried purposely to create in our minds an exaggerated sense of their value, side-tracking our energies and throwing us off the scent of real issues? I feel sure that the day Government discovers that we have started silent, solid constructive work in the village and workshops, it will not bother to put a ban on pretty national songs and flaunt the Union Jack as theatrically as it has done on "a Congress House."

NEW CONGRESS OFFICE IN CONGRESS HOUSE

—:o:—

Rimmer Busy Again

The formal opening of new Congress Houses in the city still continues. On Monday evening one such Congress House was opened sight under the nose of the police in Dadabhai Manzil a part of the Congress House, which is strongly guarded by police. In fact the Dadabhai Manzil is a part and parcel of the Congress House, which has been confiscated by the Government.

BATAKI AGAIN.

It appears that some volunteers announced by beating of the "Bataki" that a Congress House was to be opened in the Dadabhai Manzil and the announcement collected large crowds on the spot.

At 4-0 p.m. the formal opening ceremony was performed and a National Flag was hoisted on a room, on the first floor, and from the same room a board bearing the words "D Ward Congress Committee" hung down. The crowds that had collected and the people who passed from that side subsequently, bowed there heads in reverence to the National flag.

RIMMER AT HIS WORK.

The police got bewildered on finding the board and flag and at about 8-0 p.m. Sergeant Rimmer went into the room and removed the board and the flag. He then came down and chased the crowds that had collected and dispersed them by using his lathi on them.

PROTEST AGAINST MAIDAN'S INCIDENTS

—:o:—

THANA MUNICIPALITY MEETING ADJOURNED

(By Telephone)

BOMBAY, Monday.

The General Board Meeting of the Thana District Municipality was adjourned this evening without conducting any business as a protest against the savage conviction of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and against the conduct of the Bombay Police at Azad Maidan on the 26th October, and particularly against their action in leaving the arrested ladies stranded on the Thana Road.

INSPECTION OF PICKETING CENTRES.

—:o:—

"WAR COUNCIL'S" ACTIVITIES.

The following resolution was passed by the B.P.C.C.:

"That the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. accepts the following immediate economic demands of the working class as reasonable:"—

Eight hours working day for the wage labourer and one month's leave. Minimum wages guaranteeing a constantly rising standard of living to the workers.

Social insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age, and maternity.

Legislation of the workers' right to strike and to organise their political party.

VISIT TO PICKETING CENTRES.

On Sunday the whole "War Council" held an official inspection of the various centres of picketing in Kalbadevi, Abdul Rahman Street, Bhendi Bazaar, Phydhowni, Charni Road, and Girgaum.

The "War Council" also paid an official visit to the Congress Hospital.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY COMPANION, Gujarati-knowing preferred. She must be a strict vegetarian. Apply personally with qualification if any. to Mr. M. M. PARIKH, Jamnabai Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A R 3586

WANTED—A Trained HOSPITAL NURSE to take charge of an INDIAN BABY PRINCE, aged 7 months. Pay Rs. 200-20/2-250 with Free Boarding and Lodging. Those having experience in Children Nursing specially, need apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, BARODA.
A 1924

WANTED—Limited number of AGENTS on Rs. 75 salary and decent Commission on guaranteed business of our Teas. For prospectus write to: THE ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalaiyam (Nilgiris).
A R 3585

WANTED—WEAVING MASTER, having full practical experience. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and lowest salary expected to Box No. 382 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3523

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

Profession.

PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE told. Questions, answered. Disease cured by magnetism. Fees from Re. 1. Prof. MAYO, Dinshaw Villa, Laburnum Road, Bombay.
R 3581 B

PROF. S. S. RAO (The All-India Specialist in Tailoring) wants a few WELL-EDUCATED PUPILS for London Diploma courses. Apply:—C/o General Post Office, Bombay.
P R. 3582

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(D)

Houses & Flats To Let.

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY—the Ground Floor of Navsari Buildings with frontage on Hornby and Outram Roads. Very suitable for a Show Room, Bank or large mercantile concern. Rent greatly reduced. Will be renovated and done up to tenants' requirements. Apply Mr. MISTRI, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.
C 1895

Personal.

ALL praise and thanks to Pope Pius X for granting my request.—E. M. H.
R 3584

MY long delayed heartfelt thanks to Pope Pius X for hearing my prayers. CRESCENCIA.
P R 3584

Motors and Accessories

1927 ARMSTRONG-SIDDELEY 14HP touring car excellent condition but needs painting. New dynamo battery pistons just fitted Rs. 1.800 or near offer. LITTELL. Hubli.
JA 1925

Trade Announcement.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 30th November 1930 for supplying Stationery and Paper. Apply for Tender to the Manager, Press and Stationery, Gwalior State.—Price Re. 1 and annas eight only.
T 1922

QUOTATIONS with samples are invited for Engine Cylinder Oil, Spindle Oil, shafting oil and other lubricants. Please apply to the CALICO MILLS, Ahmedabad
T 1926

GUARANTEED—HAND SPUN and HAND WOVEN KASHMIR WOOLLEN CLOTH SUIT PIECE, sufficient for an ordinary suit Rs. 10. No samples sent. Goods accepted back if not approved. SHIVA SAHAI AISHI RAM, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R 3580

For Sale.

500 WAGONS FIRE WOOD, 500 wagons charcoal, 50,000 Poles timber ready and 25 wagons match wood ready for sale at Katni G. I. P. Ry. station. Gentlemen interested in purchase should apply for quotations and other particular to:—SETH ABDULKADAR DADABHAI, Katni, C. P.
T R 3537

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 262 Sudhawar, Poona City.
M R3353

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force. Full particulars as regards qualifications, course of training etc., will be found in the Notification dated the 28th October, 1930, published at page 2703 of Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette of 30th October, 1930.

Intending applicants should apply to the undersigned before the 15th November, 1930, giving all the particulars called for in the aforesaid Notification.

No application which does not give the required particulars will be considered.

F. E. SHARP,
Dy. Commissioner of Police Divisions.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 30th October, 1930.
1907

Public Notices.

CAMARA MUNICIPAL DAS ILHAS.

NOTICE

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA having decided to hand over the exploration, fiscalisation and administration of the Electrification of the City of Nova-Goa to the Municipal Board in the above referred City, in accordance to the terms of the IX Basis of the Legislative Diploma, the Municipality of the CONCELHO DAS ILHAS proposes to have this exploration made through some undertaking and, therefore, invite any undertakers, who may be disposed to carry out exploration, consisting of ilumination of the public roads and supply of electric energy to the Government and Municipal Buildings as well as to private offices and buildings, subject to the condition under preparation, which will be kept for examination at offices of the Secretariat of the Municipal Board, Nova-Goa. The fittings and supply of electrical energy and light to the private houses and offices should be done at the time when the work of the Electrical Central which is being built by the constructing firm, A. E. G. India Electric Co., is concluded. Every one, who pretends this explorations, should send sealed tenders with proposal and conditions he requires, including the premium and should reach to the undersigned up to 11th November, 1930.

The Municipal Board reserves the right to accept any tender as they may consider fit and convenient. Preference shall be given to nationals over foreigners.

Nova-Goa, 11th of October, 1930.
For the Municipality of Nova-Goa,
The President,
F. X. SALES DE ANDRADE.
1927

CAMARA MUNICIPAL DAS ILHAS.

NOTICE.

SPECIALISED ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

THIS MUNICIPALITY OF GOA, wishing to engage a specialised Electrical Engineer with a maximum pay of 500 rupees per mensem, who may hold himself responsible for the management, surveyance and administration of the Electrical Installation at Nova-Goa, as well as of any other technical subjects, under the control of the Municipality, applications are invited to which should be appended copies of their credentials and the work made by them, on conditions to produce originals when the candidature would be accepted. All applications should reach the office of the undersigned up to 11th November, 1930. Preference will be given to persons possessing knowledge of conducting the services of the canalisation of water pipes and drainage work. In the selection of the candidates a national possessing identical credentials will have preference.

All other conditions will be explained at the time of signing engagement contract which will be for a period from 5 to 10 years. The contract shall be cancelled only in the event of grave faults.

The Municipal Board reserve the right to entertain any application they consider fit.

Nova-Goa, 11th of October, 1930.
For the Municipality of Nova-Goa.
The President,
F. X. SALES DE ANDRADE.
1928

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

The 40th Exhibition will be held at the TOWN HALL, Bombay in January 1931. For prospectus apply to the HON. SECRETARY. Bombay Art Society, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.
1916

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE SCRIPS Nos. 54130 to 54139 and 49676 to 49684 for 95 Shares Nos. 34862 to 34911, 13517 to 13536 and 100622 to 100646 in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of Vallabhdas Gopaldas are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from this day, after which duplicates will be issued.

(Sd.) VALLABHDAS GOPALDAS
R3582

Public Notices

MARSLAND PRICE & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1930, at 12 noon (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from the 5th November, 1930, to 20th November, 1930, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
The Tata Construction Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1930.
1921

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of property near Polbawdi Tram Junction, Dadar Road.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Rahimtulla Abba, Jaffer Abba and Umer Abba sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property THIS DAY TUESDAY, 4th November 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Foras Freehold land 658 square Yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. F/12573-12574 and New Survey No. F/1972 and Cadestral Survey No. 22 of Dadar Naigam Division together with dwelling house assessed by Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 392 (B) Street No. 25 L.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G. I. P. RAILWAY.)

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th November 1930, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Bicycles, Motor Tyres and accessories, Glassware, Sarees, Woollen Shawls, Hydrometal and other gravity Testing Tubes, Iron plough parts, old and new cloth and clothing cylinders miscellaneous old and new books, calender pictures, miscellaneous machinery parts, old brass and copperware, boxes, trunks, hand bags, glass globes and chimneys, holdall, beddings and various other articles, etc., etc.

N. B:—Immediate delivery against CASH.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. MORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS
62, Medows Street, Fort,
Tel. No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY), the 4th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood furniture, fire proof safes, gramophone, records, electric lamps, glass and panel door almirahs, silver show cases, hat stands, glassware, crockery, etc., etc. at our above Show Rooms.

MORA & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS

King Supreme of Song and Romance!
In Screendom's All-Color Triumph!
DENNIS KING
IN
"The Vagabond King"
WITH
JEANETTE MacDONALD
WARNER OLAND — O. P. HEGGIE
A Paramount Picture
The World's Finest Romantic Singing Star-Flashing with action and adventure. Sparkling with Song Hits.
Filmed Entirely in TECHNICOLOR
NEXT FRIDAY 6-30 & 10 P. M.
EMPIRE TALKIES.

A Romance of the Flaming Borderlands
The Screen's Lovable Bad Man
ROD LA ROCQUE
in a pulsing action Thriller
100 % TALKING DRAMA
BEAU BANDIT
with DORIS KENYON
Also Latest Sound Gazette showing the disaster of R 101
Every day during the week At 6-30 and 10 P. M.
WELLINGTON

THE CAPITOL
FROM FRIDAY 7th Nov.
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Lawrence TIBBETT
in
THE ROGUE SONG
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE
ENTIRELY in TECHNICOLOUR

RIALTO CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION
The Famous Egyptian and Indian Dancers
Miss BLANCHE
AND
Miss VICTORIA
Who have been recipients of several gold medals from various GOVERNORS and MAHARAJAHS.
MISS BLANCHE
In Fascinating Eastern Dances
In Conjunction with the Picture
AVARICE
AGORE LALSA
A Thrilling Story of a Royal Intrigue starring
MISS MANI and MASTER SHANKER
Thrills! Adventures! Stunts!

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Joan CRAWFORD
in
Untamed
Hear JOAN CRAWFORD Talk and Sing!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
When Two Men Want One Girl
You Know How It Is
THE STORM.
featuring
LUPE VELEZ.
What a STORM of unleashed emotions.....What a STORM of killing snow.....What a STORM of thrills staged in the great outdoors!
Also
R 101 DISASTER

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
NAUGHTY BABY
with ALICE WHITE and JACK MULHALL
A First National Picture
TRAGEDY OF R 101.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
One of the most remarkable Pictures produced
THE VILLA BY THE SEA
featuring
DOLLY DAVIS,
CHARLES VANEL.
A String of Romance and Intrigue and a man's sacred devotion to duty.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 6.

Results of B.A., Pass Examination and B.Sc. Subsidiary Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 7.

Results of First LL.B. Exam., University Hall, 2 p.m.

Results of B. Com. Exam. University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

8-0 a.m. and 12 noon: Gramophone Records.

9-20 P.M.: Master Vasant's vocal music, and Mahomed Khan's Subadar solo.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a tear-off calendar for Samvat 1987 from the Gold Filled Leather Works, Bombay.

BHATIA PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of Bhatya Stree Mandal and Bhatya Parishad, a public meeting will be held to congratulate Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Purushottam Tricumji and Purushottamdas Kanji to-day (TUESDAY) at 5 p.m. at Bhatya Mahajan Wadi. Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsi has kindly consented to preside.

KHADI SARANJAM KARYALAYA, JUHOO ROAD.

This Karyalaya is functioning regularly at Juhoo Road, Vile Parle. It is dealing in all the requisites necessary for the production of the Khadi and also helps the Suburban people in matters pertaining to Khadi production.

AKALI DAL CAMP.

The Akali Dal has removed its working office for the present to Carnac Bunder, Sailor's building.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, and Australia per s.s. "Mooltan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 6th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of 23rd ultimo. arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 7th instant.

The s.s. "Mooltan" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. on the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with mails from London of 30th ultimo left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 1st instant.

PARSIS TO CONDEMN POLICE METHODS.

—:o:—

DATE OF MEETING CHANGED.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, a Parsi meeting will be held on the 6th inst. (Thursday) at 6-15 P.M., at the Blavatsky Lodge to protest against and condemn the unbecoming behaviour of the police on the public in general and women in particular. Mrs. Goshesp Captain will preside and Mrs. Perin Captain, Mrs. Chokshi, Miss Nariman, Miss Moos, Miss Gandhi, Miss Tata and others will speak.

MEETING TO CONGRATULATE H. D. RAJAH.

Under the auspices of the Peoples Battalion a mass meeting of the citizen of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m., when Comrade E. V. S. Maniam will preside, to congratulate Mr. H. D. Rajah the First Servant of the Battalion.

CONGRESS WORKER JAILED FOR PICKETING.

Sjt. Mahadev Sambhaji, Satyagrahi volunteer was arrested to-day, when he was picketing the E. D. Sassoon's Cloth shop at Lalbaug and was placed before the Presidency Magistrate at Dadar. He was sentenced to 1 day's R. I. and Rs. 500 fine in default 4 months' more. The volunteer refused to pay fine and consented to undergo the imprisonment.

MARWARI YOUTH LEAGUE CHARKHA COMPETITION.

A "Charkha Competition" will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at Nathuram's Vadi, Thakurdwar Road, between 2 to 3 p.m. Those who wish to take part in it should give there names at Nawayug Udyog Mandir, Dadi Seth Agyari Lane.

REQUIRED ABOUT 4000/5000 SQUARE YARDS

OPEN LAND

ON MAZAGAON, SEWRI, BYCULLA, OR PAREL SIDE — LONG LEASE OR ON SALE.

Apply: RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

FATAL JOY RIDE IN STOLEN CAR.

—:o:—

Occupant Thrown Off In Gutter And Dies.

How a joy ride in a stolen motor car cost a man his life was narrated at the Coroner's Court, on Monday morning. It appeared that on the 9th of October Haji Ali Mohamed, a victoria driver, picked up a taxi-car standing near Foras Road, while its owner had gone to take his meals in a hotel close-by. He went for a joy ride and gave a lift to Antonio Fernandez and two women whom he took to Alexandra Dock. He then drove towards Queen's Road when the car dashed against a tree and threw off Antonio in a gutter. The police removed Antonio to the G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries sustained in a motor accident which was driven by the suspect Haji Ali Mohmed.

DAME CLARA BUTT

—:o:—

Warm Reception At The Empire

Dame Clara Butt gave the first of her two performances on Saturday at the Empire Theatre.

Supported by Miss Ciceley Murray at the piano Mr. Rumford's was the first opening song followed by some more selected pieces.

Madame Butt was received with tumultous applause. She justified the reception. She is a Contralto and is particularly good in the low notes. Opening with an Italian song and followed by a German one she then rendered Haydn's Sprite song in a remarkably Melodious voice.

B. B. & C. I. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

—:o:—

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union has proposed to hold a conference of all B. B. & C. I. Rlymen at Ajmer in the last week of December with a view to bring into closer touch the various section of the Staff of B. B. C. I. Railway and to make united demand for the redress of the grievances like:—Minimum living Wage, eight hours working day, leave facilities, etc.

Provisionally a Reception Committee has been already formed with Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer as President, Messrs. A. Tayab Shaikh. (Bombay) Corneous Moona Alia Bux (Ajmer) as, Vice-Chairman and Messrs. Sunder Kabadi, (Bombay), Shabbazkhan, J. J. Dave (Ajmer) as Secretaries.

YOUNG PATRIOTS LEAGUE.

An urgent meeting of the Young Patriots' League was held on Sunday, when Mr. E. V. S. Maniam, the Vice-President of the League presided.

A resolution moved by Comrade S. N. Natu condemning the action of the Government for convicting Messrs. R. D. Baliwala and H. D. Rajah, was passed though some members held what the Government must be congratulated for its repressive policy, which was only a blessing in disguise to us for it was giving us an impetus to fight for freedom.

Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta was elected as the Acting President during the absence of Mr. Baliwala in Jail. The League aims at Complete National Independence for the masses and the classes.

STUDENTS' SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Students' Swadeshi Bazaar has been getting on well and on Sunday and yesterday it had drawn enormous crowds.

Master Vasant's musical concert proved a great success.

To-day there will be a programme of "Radha Krishna Murli Dance and Music" by Gamdevi Premi Mela at 8 p.m.

THE VANAR SENA.

One of the features of the Vanar Sena and the School Students' Union is the constructive work they have undertaken along with other activities. They have started a "Swadeshi Mart" in the Two Temple Fair near Opera House. Public are requested to encourage the Vanars in their endeavours.

The Vanars are requested to come punctually at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Headquarters.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 3.

Silver (Ready)	16	10	
(Higher)	0	2	0
Silver (Forward)	16	11	
Silver (Higher)	0	2	0

Tone of the Market.—India brought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

1st Settlement	47	14	
2nd Settlement	47	13	0

GOVIND MALAIVYA JAILED

—:o:—

Sentenced To 24 Months

Pandit Govind Malaviya was sentenced to-day under Section 124-A to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500; in default, six months more. The District Magistrate remarked that he had read more than one speech by Congress leaders during the last few month and had no hesitation in saying that this speech was the most virulent he had read. A. P.

THE JUDGMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The District Magistrate in the course of his judgment remarked: "I have read more than once speech by Congress leaders during the last few months and I have no hesitation in saying that this speech is the most virulent I have read. In other cases there have been a large number of passages to which exception could not be taken and I have been through speeches to extract passages on which charge should be based. But in this speech I find it almost impossible to pick out half a dozen consecutive lines which are not obviously intended to excite hatred of audience for established government." The Magistrate proceeded:—Constant reference in the speech to the tyranny and oppression of Government could not ave but one intention and that was to excite hatred and disaffection. The speaker was not satisfied with the passive attitude of the student class and he urged them to do something more than make speeches. Finally the speaker justified boycott policy and made an attempt to excite passions of the audience by asserting that the Picketing Ordinance had been imposed to enforce sale of British goods.

FOUND GUILTY.

The Magistrate found the Pandit guilty and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default further six months' rigorous imprisonment and placed in B class. The Magistrate asked the Pandit if he had any previous convictions. The Pandit repplied he had been convicted twice before.

In reply to further questions the Pandit said he was a lawyer but he did not practice. Asked if he had any independent income the Pandit gave no reply. Being told that the questions were asked to decide what class he should be placed in, the Pandit thanked the Magistrate and said he would be quite happy whether he was in B class or C class.—A. P.

BOMBAY WOMEN CONDEMN POLICE METHODS.

(Continued from page 1.)

question of Indian women or women of any particular nation. Woman as a woman must be honoured as she has been honoured so far and it was only fair that the higher authorities should thoroughly investigate into the matter and bring the culprits to book.

A PAGE FROM HINDU MYTHOLOGY.

Proceeding Mrs. Deshmukh recalled the stories of Sita and Draupadi from Hindu mythology and said that it was a religious belief of the Hindus that whenever a Hindu woman was harassed or insulted the Lord came to her rescue and saved her honour. It was with that belief that even in the present time Hindu women risked their all and undertook to offer Satyagraha. She felt sure that Britain would have to pay a heavy penalty for insulting and maltreating Indian womanhood and the day of reckoning was not far off.

The resolution was put to vote and was unanimously accepted.

LADY J. P. SUPPORTS RESOLUTION.

Mrs. Motiben Madhavji J. P. then moved the following resolution.

The meeting calls upon the women of all communities and nationalities in India, to uphold the honour of womanhood.

Speaking on the resolution she said that mere passing of resolutions will not do and they must take to Swadeshi and Boycott of British goods.

THE "BRAUE" SERGEANTS.

Mrs. Tehmina Joshi seconding the reolution asked the audience to consider whether the sergeants who charged the unarmed crowds were brave or the Satyagrahis who suffered the blows without complaining were brave. In their schools Indian students were taught that British rule was based on justice and fairplay but the only justice that women got in this rule was that after their arrest they were removed to a far away place and left in a jungle.

She drew a graphic picture of India's present state and exhorted the audience to boycott all British goods and take to Swadeshi if they wanted to put a stop to lathi charges on innocent crowds and imprisonment of Satyagrahis.

Dr. Mrs. Maltibai Subhtankar congrtaulated the Satyagrahis on their cool courage and said that it was not the police and the sergeants alone but the higher officials were equally responsible for these disgraceful acts because they tolerated and in fact encouraged such behaviour of the police.

The second reolution was also accepted unanimously.

Dr. Mrs. Dossibai Dadabhai moved the last resolution authorising the president to forward the resolutions passed to Her Majesty Queen Mary, Lady Irwin, Lady Sykes and to all women organisation in India and outside.

A hearty vote of thanks to the president brought the prolonged proceedings to a successful termination and the huge concourse, dispersed singing national songs and shouting national cries.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA REAPPOINTED DEAN

—:o:—

For Five Years

COMMISSIONER'S TRIBUTE TO HIS WORK

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. Medical College was re-appointed for a term of five years by the Municipal Corporation on Monday.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter stated that Dr. Jivraj Mehta had acquitted himself most creditably in his arduous and responsible task in the face of many difficulties. He had proved himself a very capable administrator and had raised both the institutions to a very high state of efficiency. He, therefore, recommended that he sould be re-appointed to the post for three years from 1st April 1931.

During the discussion on this suestion in the Medical Relief Committee, Dr. E. M. Moses, Chairman, observed that personally he was of opinion that as the duties and responsibilities attached to the post of the Dean were heavy and arduous, his appointment should be made permanent and not for a period of three years as proposed by the Commimssioner.

The Medical Committee, however, recommended, that Dr. Jivraj Mehta be appointed for a further period of five years as Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. College on Rs. 2,500 per month.

When the matter came before the Municipal Corporation on Monday Dr. M. C. Javle moved in accordance with the resolution of the Medical Relief Committee. Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment to re-appoint Dr Mehta for a further period of three years only. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the amendment.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved another amendment to refer back the report to the Medical Relief Committee for further consideration. Dr. Viegas thought that a part-time Dean on Rs. 500 would meet their requirements. Mr. D. G. Khairaz seconded the amendment.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved the third amendment to re-appoint Dr. Jivraj only for one year and in the meantime to consider whether they should appoint him permanently or for a certain period only. Dr. Sanzgiri seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Dr. M. B. Velkar supported the original proposition.

AN EXEMPLARY OFFICER.

The Municipal Commissioner warned the House that if they adopted the suggestio nof Dr. Viegas they would sound the deathknell of the two institutions of which they were so justly proud. Their increasing experience had proved conclusively that it would be nothing short of a disaster to do away wit an experienced officer like Dr. Jivraj Mehta. The work of the K. E. M. Hospital was increasing to such an extent that the number of outdoor patients had gone to 800 per day. It was, therefore, difficult to get an officer of the capacity, calibre and devotion to duty as Dr. Mehta, on the pay they gave him. Their two institutions were pioneer institutions, entirely conducted by Indians and there was not the slightest doubt in his mind that the appointment of Dr. Mehta should be made permanent in the interest of the city and he assured the House that the Municipality would not suffer in any way.

Mr. J. B. Petit expressing his opinion derived from work thought that a whole-time Dean was not necessary.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh supported every word of the Municipal Commissioner and said Dr. Mehta was a very able, capable and energetic officer and instead of appointing him every two or three years, it would be to the interest of the city and the municipality that he was made permanent. He moved the fourthe amendment that the question should be referred back to the Committee to see if Dr. Mehta should be made permanent.

At this stage closure was moved and all the amendments were thrown out. Mr. Tairsee got four votes for his amendment and still he demanded a poll, which being granted resulted in four voting for the amendment and forty against it. The original proposition was passed by a large majority.

CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Wanted Nurses.

As the nurses' staff at the Congress Free Hospital is to be reorganised, applications with testimonials are invited from trained as well as probationer nurses on monthly pay. The applications should be addressed to the Chief Medical Officer, Congress Free Hospital, "Shroff House", Khetwadi, before the 10th instant.

Pay according to qualifications.

DISCHARGED AS INSANE.

—:o:—

A surprise was in store for the People's Battalion and its "soldier" Mr. Hiralal Shah, who occupied the Chief Presidency Magistrate's chair on Saturday morning and delivered "judgment" acquitting Mr. H. D. Rajah, when he was released by the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at the Esplanade Court Monday morning.

SINGING SONGS.

The accused had been arrested on Saturday morning before Mr. Rajah's case was taken up and he was charged on Monday with disorderly behaviour. The Police complained that all the while he was in the lock-up he was singing national songs.

To the Magistrate's query he replied, amidst laughter, that his name was "Boycott".

The Magistrate held that he was insane and inspite of his protests that he was as sane as any of them he was marched off by six constables to the Victoria Terminus and there let off.

He has expressed his desire to continue in the Battalion and carry on the activities as before.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 3.

In responding to the weakness exhibited by the New York Cotton Market the local market opened at Rs. 206/8 for Broach A./M. delivery. At the opening there was scatterd buying. Liverpool opening cables were higher than expectations. The market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A./M. Rs. 208/8.
Oomra D./J. Rs. 174/8.
Bengal D./J. Rs. 146/8.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

—:o:—

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points and declined to 9 points on Southern Selling and closed at 11.25 by buying be short covering.

Liverpool cotton futures market was weak and after opening at a decline at 4 points closed at 6.08 and sales 5,000 bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Liverpool:—"New York cables: Print cloth higher. Pre-holiday liquidation. Stock market lower."

Reuter:—"Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by Southern selling. Prices advanced partially on covering."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends.

"New York Cables: Print cloth higher. Pre-holiday liquidation. Stock market lower."

Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by southern selling. Prices advanced partially on covering.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Expect narrow trading market."

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building and floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 3.

Previous Closing Rate	11.25
To-day's Opening Ratte	11.39
Difference	plus. 14
To-day's Closing Rate.	11.30
Difference	plus 5

Broach Expectation A./M. Rs. 209

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Previous Closing Rate	6.08
To-day's Opening Rate	6.09
Difference	plus. 1
To-day's Closing Rate	6.15
Difference	plus 7

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INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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"NATIONAL" STANDS FOR INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE.

Low rates of premiums.
Prompt Settlement of Claims
Invest Funds over Rs. 1,40,00,000.
Claims paid exceed Rs. 67,00,000.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO ENQUIRE ABOUT AGENCY TERMS.
PLEASE APPLY TO THE COMPANY TO-DAY.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
MANAGERS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

EXCITING SEQUEL TO WAREHOUSE PICKETING

Police Force Through Ladies' Cordon.

PUZZLED CARTMAN RUNS AWAY LEAVING THE CART ON THE ROAD.

The picketing at the warehouse of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. at Tamarind Lane is daily becoming more and more exctng every day.

A piquant situation developed on Monday. Throughout the preceding night and Sunday, some volunteers in plain clothes kept a continuous vigil at the warehouse lest some goods might be secretly removed, as there was no picketing, the warehouse being closed on Sunday.

POLICE PARTY ARRIVE.

In the early morning of Monday at 7-30 a.m. three ladies of the Hindustani Sevo Dal arrived to picket the warehouse as usual. Half an hour later, a party of about 20 police constables with 4 European sergeants came to the scene. Their presence drew a group of spectators, but nothing happened till 10 o'clock when a hand-cart was brought there.

This put the ladies on the alert, and they immediately barred the way to prevent two bales of piecegoods which were being removed from the warehouse to be put into the cart. Their efforts were frustrated by the police who formed a cord on round the ladies, thus keeping them out of the way. The cart with the bales was thus removed without any obstruction.

LADIES BESIEGE THE CART.

In the meanwhile the picketers were re-inforced by two more Seva Dal ladies, making a total of 5.

At about 10-30 another hand cart was brought, and a couple of bales were loaded into it. The 5 ladies immediately formed a cordon round the loaded cart, thu smaking it impossible for the cartman to move it.

POLICE FORCE THROUGH THE CORDON.

The cartman was in an extremely awkward situation, the more so as the large crowds that collected there continued to make demonstrations, cheering the ladies.

The cartman attempted to run away, but was held up by the police.

The ladies were firm and refused to budge an inch. Ultimately, the police forcibly broke through the cordon and separated the ladies who were surrounding the cart with their hands locked. The ladies struggled hard to maintain their cordon, but they were overpowered by the superior force of the police. Some of them received injuries, on their hands, and had their bangles broken. Some of the pieces of broken bangles were shown to a "Chronicle" representative who was present there.

The cart was then removed and slowly proceeded along Tamarind Lane, Church Gate Street, and Hornby Road, escorted by the sergeants and the police van in which the constables took their seats. The crowd also followed it making the usual demonstrations.

CARTMAN RUNS AWAY.

When the cart arrived opposite West End Watch Co., the demonstration became so insistent that the cartman, out of sheer shame, abandoned the cart on the road and ran away. The situation became all the more comic, and drew larger numbers of spectators who kept up a jargon of shouts.

Ultimately, the polce succeeded in bringing back the cartman, who yoked nimself again to his hand cart and slowly dragged it to its destination under police escort.

—:o:—

SEVIKAS' ACTIVITIES IN THE CITY.

Warehouses And Shops Picketed As Usual.

Picketing was carried on as usual at Churney Road, Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and some of the foreign cloth markets which were open.

The lady volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal are also continuing their work in the Fort area. Besides the regular shops, several warehouses including those of E. Spinner and Co. in Tamarind Lane, and of Messrs. Grindley and Co. at Ballard Estate are also picketed by them.

GURU NANAK DAY.

—:o:—

Appeal To Sikhs In Bombay

Mrs. Harnam Kaur writes:—

I appeal collectively and individually to all Sikh brothers and sisters to celebrate the birthday of Guru Nanak Dev which is due on 6th instant.

A great national gathering will be held in local Gurdawara on the 6th instant. All brothers and sisters are requested to attend it clad in pur eKhadi dresses and to take an oath not to buy even a single yard in future of foreign cloth. That will be a great Kariyb j bv vbv vbvvvx correct way of celerbating Guru Nanak Dev's birth-day.—Sat Sri Akal.

JAIL BREAD AT ONE ANNA EACH.

—:o:—

In Honour Of Mahatma's 6th Jail Month.

The emergent council of the D Ward Congress Committee has arranged to sell jail-bread at one anna each to-morrow (Wednesday) morning in honour of Mahatma ji's sixth month of incarceration. Purchasers are requested to eat only this bread to-morrow (Wednesday.)

DR. MALINI SUKTHANKAR RESIGNS JUSTICESHIP.

—:o:—

As A Protest Against Anti-National Activities Of Govt.

A letter has been addressed by Dr. Mrs. Malini B. Sukthankar M.B.B.S., to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, resigning her appointment as a Justice of the Peace as a protest against the measures adopted at present by the Government of Bombay in dealing with Indian National activities, and especially against the treatment meted out to ladies of respectable families, taking part in these activities.

Week-End's Haul Of Volunteers

—:o:—

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

Govind Muljia, a Cutchi, was arrested at noon to-day while selling packets of contraband salt in the City Magistrate's Court compound. Another volunteer has taken his place.

Twenty Satyagraha volunteers were arrested in Karachi during the week-end and are on trial before the City Magistrate this morning.—A. P.

Dr. NARIMAN F. VAID

D.D.S.,

AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON.

General Dental Practice and Radiography (X-Ray).

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Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using ZANDU'S Draksha-Asava

Avidvikarishta Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

ZANDU'S Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

Price list of Ayurvedic preparations on application.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1930.

THE GUJERAT TERROR.

—:o:—

Is British Raj functioning in Bardoli and Kaira, or have Government abdicated their powers and given a license to the local police to do what they please? These questions occur to us as we read the repeated reports from various authentic sources about the reign of terror set up by the police in those places. Sjt. Keshavlal Nagindas and Sjt. Jethalal Ramji, both workers from Bardoli, gave a lurid account of the methods of the police in that taluka and other parts of Gujarat at Sunday's public meeting in Bombay. Their account is amply borne out by the joint experiences of Sjt. Mahadeo Desai and Mr. H. N. Brailsford, whose veracity ought to be above question. And be it remembered that these experiences, published in our columns yesterday, were obtained in the presence of no less an official than Mr. Garrett, the Commissioner. N. D. Sjt. Desai tells us how in the village of Uttarsanda the police burnt or otherwise insulted the National Flag, trespassed into private houses, and belaboured with lathis several villagers, men and women, young and old, one of the victims being a girl of ten who had marks of lathi blows on the back. In another village, people were mercilessly beaten for no other reason than that they wore Gandhi caps, the wearing of which the Viceroy has not banned so far. Mr. Garrett was naturally surprised at these ocular demonstrations and made but a feeble attempt to explain away some of them. In his own article, published in our yesterday's issue, Mr. Brailsford complains that though terrorism ought to have been outside the rules of the game, "terrorism is being used". Says he in one place: "One village was haunted every night by a gang of roughs, who fired guns, wore veils, and on one occasion murdered an old peasant with an axe. When the villagers asked for protection, a high police official is said to have answered, 'you shall have it when you pay your tax'." In another place he says, referring to some peasants: "The police found these men sleeping in the fields, beat them and then demanded the tax. They were then brought before this Sub-Inspector, who beat some of them with his own hands and kicked others. One was still limping, and another showed a painful swelling. The heads of two brothers he knocked together. They were then taken in the lorry to the lock-up in Bardoli. There the Sub-Inspector threatened with unprintable details 'to make them useless to their wives'. That threat told and the younger brother, though not himself a landowner, paid the tax on his father's farm." It must be stated here that Mr. Brailsford has carefully sifted the reports he received before publishing them and he says: "I questioned them (peasants) carefully and do not doubt their word."

It is unnecessary to multiply the allegations of the misdeeds of the police and the woes of their victims. They can be easily imagined by the people of Bombay City who have themselves known what lathi 'raj' is like. Things must be far more terrible in the remote villages than in a capital city. Mr. Garrett seemed to explain away some of the misdeeds of the police on the ground that the victims were probably "agitators". Let us concede that all the victims were agitators. But is there no civilised way to deal with them? The Civil Resisters have been civil to a man. But can that be said of those who flout and break peace in the name of Law and Order? By what law, we ask, can people be belaboured with lathis for not paying taxes or for displaying the National Flag or wearing a Gandhi cap? The state of things now prevailing in parts of Gujarat is compared by some to veiled martial law. We think it is worse than martial law, veiled or naked. Congressmen have no doubt about it. Liberal or Independent leaders or institutions, if they have still any doubts about what an independent journalist, Mr. Brailsford, describes as terrorism in Gujarat, will do well at least to obtain first-hand knowledge of the state of things there and share it with the public. Few leaders are now outside the jail. Of these few, men like Sjts. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, Lalubhai Samaldas, Bhulabhai Desai, Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Lalji Naranji and Natarajan may make an effective use of their freedom and eminence in public life by visiting these parts of Gujarat and by publishing a faithful report of their experiences.

We must add a word here about the responsibility for the happenings in Gujarat. Sjt. Mahadeo Desai writes: "What was I to think of my own countrymen? It was not Mr. Garrett who was personally beating the villagers into submission. It was not he who was personally burning the National Flag. All these things were being done by my own countrymen, and Mr. Garrett was simply trying to do his duty to his country and to his Empire." British politicians and the pensioned tribe of retired members of the "Security Services" remind Indians, in their efforts in England to ridicule the Indian demand for self-government, that the administrative machine in this country is mainly run by Indians themselves. If the Indian tools are bad, whose fault is it that they are bad? This argument conveniently ignores the cardinal fact that those in whom is vested the "initiative and control" are not much concerned if the "tools" are bad. Bardoli provides an illuminating example. But the Indian people have realised that the system will not change unless they themselves secure the "initiative and control".

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

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In an interview with our correspondent in Delhi, Mr. H. N. Brailsford referred to the National Flag and said: "If it is really our intention, with whatever safeguards to bestow on India the status of a Dominion we ought actually to be saluting her national flag. Or is she to be denied what Ireland possesses?" Mr. Brailsford's protests do honour to his sympathy for the cause of Freedom and his sense of International decency. A Flag is the embodiment of a Nation's honour and pride and the symbol of its hopes and aspirations. As such ordinary courtesy demands that others should respect it. In India, however, normal codes of obligations become inverted. And although the Secretary of State officially professes sympathy with India's National aspirations, that profession must never be translated into the practice of showing respect for the symbol of those aspirations.

On the contrary, hostility to the flag, is the rule. The Black Sunday in Bombay, on which many heads were broken, women insulted and left in a jungle—it was no crime, and was not "Authority" sure of Providence sending a motor car as if in obedience to the unconscious wish of the former?—is only one of the many different expressions of official opposition to India's flag. Innumerable instances will be found in every province, of Government officials having disallowed the hoisting of National Flags on Municipal and District Board buildings. In equally innumerable cases have they been pulled down if hoisted on such buildings. The public has not yet forgotten the official ban on National Flags in Sholapur which was continued even after Martial Law. Nor has it forgotten how the law was similarly abused in certain places in the Madras Presidency. All this is obviously not sympathy for India's aspirations but a clear indication of opposition—by force if necessary—to them. And it is because Mr. Brailsford's challenge exposes the hollowness of British intentions that we welcome it.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

—:o:—

In an interview with the "Chronicle" Mr. Mahadev Desai remarked, after his release from the Sabarmati Jail: "The classification of prisoners is a grave scandal. The rules which classify prisoners, not according to their offences, but according to their social status and educational qualifications, are mischievous enough, but the administration of these rules is vindictive and inhuman." We have commented repeatedly on the magisterial caprice which awards a political prisoner of the highest social and educational standing "B" class or even "C" and drawn attention to instances in which the magistrate's classification is revised later by Government. Why are particular political prisoners thus singled out by Government for degradation to a lower class from a higher one? The whole system is open to the public suspicion that an element of vindictiveness enters into it. Reform in the right direction lies in the Government of Bombay opening a jail exclusively for political prisoners, as the Government of the Punjab have done at Gujarat. We would suggest Nasik as the most suitable place in this Presidency. The classification, involving as it does invidious distinctions and magisterial vagaries and Government interference, should be abolished. A flat rate of diet should be established for the prisoners, allowing them the liberty to supplement reasonable wants out of their own private resources. We hope on grounds of humanity and also out of the practical consideration that it would stop all legitimate grievances, the Government of Bombay will accept this suggestion.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

—:o:—

The crashing down in prices of raw materials is one of the biggest phenomena of the present world-wide depression. The phenomenon is observed in India even with a greater intensity, because of several other economic and political factors added on to the world depression. Wheat, cotton and jute have all suffered from the abnormally low rates. How far the prices have gone down will be realised when it is seen that wheat which was selling at Rs. 3-8 to 3-12 per Bengal maund last year is now selling Rs. 1-8 to 1-12 per maund. Even at the last year's prices the agriculturists were not getting their cost of production, and so the present year's prices mean disaster for them. One can well believe that ryots in Bengal do not sometimes even care to reap their jute as the cost of haulage to the nearest market will be more than what they will get for it. People who have been in the trade for more than half a century say that the present abnormally low prices of wheat have not been reached within the last 75 years. The prices in America have also been observed to have gone down 50 per cent in one year. The entry of Russian wheat on the international markets has also accentuated the depression in the wheat markets. It was given out by the English and other papers, perhaps as a sort of propaganda against the Soviet, that in Russia itself there were long queues of people waiting for their bread and that there was starvation in several districts. The propaganda overreaches itself, because within three or four months of these statements appearing in the Press Russia has been able to throw a large quantity of wheat on the foreign markets, an operation which has disturbed every market of the world. Russian wheat has not been coming here, but we are getting imports and pretty big imports too, of Australian wheat. This wheat is being imported for sometime past. During the last 10 years its average never exceeded 20,000 tons. Two years back, however, owing to scarcity of wheat in the wheat-growing districts, there was a big Australian import amounting to about 530,000 tons. Since then this wheat has been coming in though there is no scarcity in India and this year, during the five months (April to August), there has been an import of about 30,000 tons though Indian wheat is selling at a remarkably low figure. We are not much in favour of placing restrictions upon the import of raw material and foodstuffs. Looking, however, to the fact that Indian agriculturists cannot get even their labour's worth for their wheat, it is not fair that there should be imports from outside, preventing even a little stiffening of the market. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has suggested a total prohibition of Australian wheat for the present at least. The public is entitled to expect that the Government of India should consider this suggestion very closely. If it is not possible to prohibit the imports of wheat totally it may be deemed advisable to levy a duty on these imports to give some relief to the Indian agriculturist. It has also been disappointing to notice that after the recent conference which the Acting Finance Member of the Government had with the Imperial Bank and representatives of the Indian Central Cotton Committee nothing is to be done to relieve the cotton grower in the present times of his difficulty. The Government of Bengal also have practically assumed a "non-possumus" attitude regarding growers of jute. It is not possible, therefore, to hope for assistance in any other form for wheat cultivators also. Yet, in official documents and speeches we are repeatedly told that the interests of the Indian agriculturist are zealously watched by Government.

PLIGHT OF COTTON GROWERS.

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Appeal To Cotton Trade.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to give publicity in your esteemed paper to my appeal to the East India Cotton Association in particular and cotton trade in general and thereby help the cause of the dumb agriculturists who are on the verge of complete ruin on account of the extremely low prices of cotton which are forced upon them.

According to my rough calculation the prices in Bengal and Oomra cotton which have already begun to move should be at least in the vicinity of Rs. 225 and Rs. 260 per Khandy (including all pressing and railway charges) respectively. However, the present prices are Rs. 175 and Rs. 145 respectively and thus the farmers have to sell out their cotton at the loss of about Rs. 75 per Khandy.

It is universally acknowledged that cotton is a cash crop to the farmers. When the prices of other commodities such as wheat, bajri, rice, etc. are low, the loss to the farmers is not as great as in the case of cotton; because people keep with themselves the greater part of their produce such as wheat, bajri, rice, etc for their own use; while they completely part with their cotton produce for cash and from this cash they pay land tax to the Government and purchase the staple necessities of life. When the price of cotton goes considerably below cost price there is nothing left in the hands of the farmers to pay the land tax and purchase their ordinary necessities of life. This utter destruction of purchasing power in the masses is recoiling not only on the whole trade community but the whole nation and particularly on cotton merchants because their livelihood and prosperity are largely dependent on the condition of the agriculturists.

This being the situation, it is high time that the cotton trade should wake up before the agriculturists are so utterly ruined as not to be able to recoup in the future.

With a view to help the agriculturists directly and cotton trade itself indirectly I suggest as a first step that the cotton trade should approach the Government without any loss of time and urge upon the Government the necessities of reducing the assessment of land-tax and postponing the collection of such diminished assessments on future season or seasons. It is high time that a meeting of the whole cotton trade should be convened immediately to do the needful in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

DOORGADUT SAWALKA.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

BOYCOTT "BIDESHI" BETELNUTS, BANGLES AND BROOMS.

III*

(BY V. M.)

In the previous articles, published in the "Chronicle" on 10th and 12th September, figures were given showing imports into India of certain articles of merchandise which could either be replaced by those made in this country, or the consumption of which might be given up in the interest of national economy. In the present article, further statistics have been given in that behalf. A study of these figures further gives an idea of where India stands in relation to merchandise which she herself could either produce or manufacture. It is at the same time realised that some of the articles given below may not at once be produced or manufactured to meet the entire demand, or their use given up, but it must be emphasised that serious attempts should now be made in the directions indicated above, when the times are so opportune. Incidentally, starting of new industries or the revival of defunct indigenous industries would, it is needless to point out, give employment to India's starving millions.

IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

No. Items.	1927-28. (In lakhs of Rs.)
1. SPICES:	
Betelnuts	192.55
Cloves	39.00
Ginger	.55
Nutmegs	8.61
Pepper	5.05
Other sorts	14.09
Total spices	259.85
2. TOILET BRUSHES	5.10
3. BROOMS:	.47
4. BUTTONS:	
Metal	11.08
Others	20.50
Total	31.58
5. CANDLES:	3.27
6. CAMPHOR:	25.93
7. FISH:	
Dry, unsalted	2.14
Dry, salted	29.07
Fishmaws & shark	.41
Fish wet salted	4.66
Others	.69
	36.97
8. PERFUMERY:	6.40
9. TOILET REQUISITES:	62.35
10. Toys & requisites for games & sports:	63.82
11. Perambulators & Children's go-carts:	2.27
12. CANES & RATTANS:	5.71
13. STICKS & WHIPS:	1.92
14. MATS & MATTING:	3.98
15. GLUE:	4.45
16. BANGLES:	89.52
17. BEADS & FALSE PEARLS	26.62
18. TABLEWARE (including decanters, tumblers, &c.)	9.40

	1928-29	1929-30 (In lakhs of Rs.)
1. SPICES:		
Betelnuts	223.03	246.89
Cloves	35.79	47.79
Ginger	2.05	1.54
Nutmegs	6.27	7.41
Pepper	11.61	6.34
Other sorts	16.28	15.79
Total spices	295.03	325.76
2. Toilet brushes:	5.71	5.74
3. Brooms:	.51	.52
4. Buttons:		
Metal	10.57	10.11
Others	22.42	18.85
Total	32.99	28.96
5. Candles:	1.90	2.56
6. Camphor:	27.80	31.57
7. Fish:		
Dry, unsalted	1.30	1.73
Dry salted	20.35	21.12
Fishmaws & shark	.53	.53
Fish wet salted	2.44	1.53
Others	1.15	1.40
	25.77	26.31
8. Perfumery:	4.70	4.25
9. Toilet requisites:	64.61	72.68
10. Toys requisites for games & sports:	66.70	64.54
11. Perambulators & Children's go-carts	3.33	2.27
12. Canes & Rattans:	4.45	5.30
13. Sticks & Whips:	2.04	1.03
14. Mats & Matting:	4.54	4.83
15. Glue:	7.24	8.50
16. Bangles:	76.76	85.24
17. Beads & False Pearls	30.42	30.61
18. Tableware (including decanters tumblers etc.):	10.94	13.29

CAMPHOR: This is imported from the following countries:

	1927-28 (In lakhs of Rs.)
Germany:	8.32
Japan:	17.17
Others:	.44
Total:	25.93

	1928-29	1929-30
Germany:	8.05	8.61
Japan:	18.35	19.16
Others:	1.40	3.79
Total	27.80	31.56

Comphor is a favourite of the Brahmin priests. No religious ceremony is complete without burning camphor as a finale to the 'puja'. If India has to pay a heavy price for propitiating the gods in this manner, it is time the Brahmin was told to stop this practice, (which appears to have no Vedic injunction behind it), in the national interest. The ordinary 'ghi arti' is equally good and carries the same appeal to gods for blessings and prosperity as the costlier one.

FISH: Why India should import fish of the value of nearly Rs. 52 lakhs from other countries beats one's imagination. This figure includes tinned and canned fish worth Rs. 25-1/2 lakhs shown in the table given in the first article. With her thousands of miles of sea coasts, big rivers like the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Indus, Narbuda, Tapti, etc., and numerous rivers and rivulets, lakes, and the like, it is not understood why the people in this country should consume foreign fish.

TOILET REQUISITES, BUTTONS, & PERFUMERY: The United Kingdom supplies 44 per cent. of these articles to India, the United States of America, 25 per cent., Japan 6 per cent., France and Germany, 8 per cent, each, Italy 3 per cent., and other countries less than three per cent. As most of these articles are made in India, it is possible to give up the use of foreign manufactures. A visit to any well-equipped Swadeshi shop in Bombay will show that all the toilet requisites imported from abroad could be replaced by the indigenous varieties.

BETELNUTS & SPICES: Of the total value of spices imported into India during 1928-29, viz: Rs. 3 crores and 25 lakhs, Straits Settlements (including Labuan) were responsible for 80 per cent, of the imports;; Ceylon sent Rs. 34 lakhs worth of betelnuts and Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, Rs. 46 lakhs worth of cloves, while ginger was obtained from other countries. To import spices from abroad is like carrying coals to Newcastle, or rice to Rangoon! But the fact remains, and betelnuts is a glaring instance. The following table shows the sources of supply of 'Bideshi' betelnuts:—

IMPORTS OF BETELNUTS.

	1927-28 (In lakhs of Rs.)
Ceylon	32.40
Straits Settlements including Labuan	159.11
Other countries	1.04
Total	Rs. 192.55

	1928-29	1929-30 (In lakhs of Rs.)
Ceylon	35.26	33.58
Straits Settlements including Labuan	186.38	211.99
Other countries	1.39	1.32
Total	Rs. 223.03	246.89

Betelnuts are extensively grown in Maharashtra, parts of Gujarat, Mangalore, Malabar and the Western coast and Madras. In Mangalore, Malabar and parts of South Canara, they are cultivated as a cottage industry, side by side with cocoanuts, cardamums and other spices. A plentiful supply of water, alluvial soil and heat are conditions favourable to their growth; so wherever these are present, the cultivation of betelnuts appears to be possible. The varieties that we get from the Straits Settlements are inferior to the Indian e.g., Shrivardhan and Mangrole. To stop the imports of 'bideshi' betelnuts, efforts should now be made to increase the plantations in places where the weather conditions are favourable to their culture. In the meantime, biddi and pan shopwallahs must refuse to deal in foreign varieties and consumers should make it a point to get only Swadeshi supari.

BANGLES AND BEADS: During the last three years India imported glassware of the value shown as under:—

	1927-28 In lakhs of Rs.)
United Kingdom	23
Germany	49
Belgium	24
Austria	4
Czechoslovakia	61
Italy	6
Japan	69

(Continued on page 6.)

*Previous articles appeared on September 11 and 12 respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

"Contrary to Facts!"

According to a special cable to the "Times of India" stories about India's "Delegates" "suffering a measure of neglect must be dismissed as contrary to facts." The facts regarding Croydon are undoubtedly true. But they are "contrary to facts" because "arrangements inadvertently lacked due co-ordination between the various departments concerned." For instance, the attitude of Mr. MacDonald. If he walked past the "delegates" without so much as looking at them it was presumably because in the absence of "due co-ordination" even a nod of recognition would have been an exhibition of extremely bad manners unworthy of a Prime Minister of the British Empire. Secondly it was impossible for Croydon officials to offer the Indian "Delegates" shelter or seats because "co-ordination" was not duly established between the India Office and the Air Ministry. "Otherwise," as the "Times" correspondent points out with such gentle wisdom, "there was no ground for reasonable complaint." We hope India's "delegates" have duly apologised for their unbecoming exhibition of rudeness, and all because they were merely ignored owing to lack of "due co-ordination."

Pullman Cars.

In their own interests they must not repeat the offence. For, "much private hospitality," we are informed, "is being organised and such arrangements multiply." Now what can be more gratifying than, for instance, the promise that "a reception will be held at the Forum Club" or that "on Wednesday morning the Delegates will visit Windsor Castle"? There is something more. They will attend a luncheon "at which Mr. Benn will be the chief host." We forgot to mention that the visit to Windsor Castle will be made not in a char-a-banc or even in ordinary first-class compartments. Our "delegates" will, indeed, travel "in Pullman Motor Coaches." This ought to fill the biggest and deepest cup of happiness and satisfy the most insatiable thirst for glory. The British Government may spurn India's demand for Freedom, our "delegates" may be er—involved in lack of "due co-ordination." But with the Secretary of State's luncheon in the offing, what else do they want unless, of course, it be—pullman cars?

"Statesman" on Princes.

"Europeans" in India ought to be grateful to the "Statesman" of Calcutta. The report that "many of the Indian Princes will support the claim for Dominion Status" need not disturb their equanimity. The "Statesman" has discovered no less than three different ways of approaching it—all designed to satisfy and console. The report, in the first instance "must be received with caution." Which means that it is hardly true—perhaps because the "Statesman" is not prepared to conceive of the possibility of Princes deserting the cause of British Domination at this critical juncture. But if it is not untrue, then it is true only in parts. "On the other hand," it says, "the Prnces have little reason to resist the claim if they can both obtain the guarantees that they require and convince themselves that the guarantees will be kept by the Dominion Government." Which is clearly impossible. For has it not been proved during the long years of British benevolence that there can be no "convincing" guarantee possible as between the Princely lambs and the Indian wolves?

—And Their Real "Aspirations."

But even if the report be true in parts and even if the Princes agree to Dominion Status on conditions, then too it is consolingly impossible. The argument is broadly the same that in this case the Princes—pardon, "some of them"—are the wolves and Indians the lambs. For, "some of the Princes, of course, expect to find a Dominion Government more malleable to their aspirations—or much weaker in resisting them—than the present constitution, and have a shrewd eye on the main chance that would come their way if India were left unaided to its own devices." We suggested that "Europeans" in India ought to be grateful to the "Statesman." We did our contemporary an injustice. Indeed all parties ought to be grateful to it; Princes, because they have been warned of the grasping tyranny of the Indians, and the latter because they have been duly cautioned against the predatory, plundering instincts of the former. Nor is the fundamental moral of the whole thing less worthy of thankful consideration: Whoever speaks of "Dominion Government" betrays the Devil in him. But we wonder how "some of the Princes" who have gone to London take this exposure of their inherent weakness by a paper that undoubtedly claims to be intimately acquainted with their aspirations for the "main chance."

WHO SHOT THE MAGISTRATE?

Eye Witness' Allegation

"CROWD DID NOT CARRY STICKS OR BRANCHES", SAYS ANOTHER WITNESS.

Panvel Enquiry Committee Begins Work.

A startling revelation of the circumstances attending the tragic death of Mr. Joshi, First Class Magistrate of Panvel was made in the course of the evidence of Mr. M. N. Talpade who was the first witness examined by the Chirner (Panvel) Shooting Enquiry Committee which met at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Bombay, on Monday morning.

Mr. Talpade produced a statement recorded by him of an eye-witness at the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay, where he was removed for treatment of a bullet wound. According to the version of Hasiram Budaya, the eye-witness, Sub-Inspector Patil who led the police party was the man who shot at the Magistrate hiding in a bush at a distance of 20 paces from the latter.

The Chirner (Panvel) Shooting Enquiry Committee was appointed by the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona to enquire into the Chirner police firing on September 25 and to ascertain the circumstances and causes that led to it and to fix the responsibility of the firing and incidents that happened both before and after the firing.

The personnel of the Committee is:—

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta, Chairman; Sjt. Husein B. Tyebjee, Ex-Judge Small Causes Court: Sjt. M. C. Chagla, Sjt. Narayanrao R. Gunjal, Sjt. L. R. Gokhale, Dr. Motiram B. Velkar, and Sjt. Narayan Nagoo Patil. Members: Sjt. Madhavrao B. Godbole is the Secretary of the Committee.

All the members of the Committee were present.

The Chairman, at the outset, informed the members that invitations had been sent to the Government of Bombay, Commissioner Northern Division and the Collector of Colaba asking for their co-operation in the inquiry. They were requested to send their officers or submit statements before the Committee so that the truth may be properly investigated. As the Government had failed to respond to this invitation he took it that the Government did not wish to cooperate with the Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also informed the Commttee that some witnesses who had tendered written statements to the Committee now wanted to withdraw them.

Mr. Chagla: Why do they want withdraw their statements?

Chairman: Evidently they are afraid to give evidence before this Committee.

The suggestion of a member that the statements should be photographed and the originals should be sent back to the owners was accepted.

CORPORATOR TALPADE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and an advocate was the first witness examined.

Mr. Talpade submitted to the Committee a statement he had issued to the press after visiting Chirner on the night of September 25, a few hours after the police firing. Witness proceeded to Panvel at the instance of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Messrs. Abdul Rehman Cassum Mitha, Mulraj Karsondas and Dost Mahomed called at his place at about midnight on Septbemer 25 and requested him to go to Chirner to make enquiries about the police firing.

He proceeded immediately to Panvel in the company of Dr. Shroff of the Congress Hospital. They reached Panvel in the early hours of September 26 and were received at the Panvel Congress House by Mr. Gupte the young Dictator and his father. They narrated to him the incidents that followed the "jungle satyagraha" at Chirner.

The first place witness visited was a house on one of the approaches to the Chirner forest close to the village itself where a man was lying wounded in the neck. When asked how he felt, the victim merely pointed to his wound. Another man was lying dead in front of the courtyard. Witness also saw the injuries sustained by a goldsmith on the left arm.

DIFFICULTIES OF WITNESS TO GET NEWS.

It was exceedingly difficult for the witness to collect information as the people were afraid. They had shut themselves in their houses and were panic-stricken as a result of the previous evening's firing. Till about 8-30 a.m. on September 26, the wounded were practically lying in the places they had fallen, without proper medical aid. They were only removed by Congress ambulances which arrived at 10 a.m.

Sub-Inspector Patil who was at Chirner objected to the removal of the injured to Bombay as he wanted to take down their statements. The witness told him that he had nothing to do with the statements, but that he hd come there prinlipally to do humanitarian work by rendering all possible medical aid to the injured. The D. S. P. agreed with the witness, and allowed the injured persons to be taken in Congress vans.

Asked whether he had any information about the death of Mr. Joshi, the Magistrate of Panvel, witness told the Committee the version of Hasiram Budaya, an eye-witness of the tragedy. Mr. Talpade read out a statement recorded by him at the K. E. M. Hospital of this witness who was shot at the same time as the Magistrate.

According to Hasiram it was Sub-Inspector Patil who hid himself in a bush twenty paces from the Magistrate and who shot at the latter resulting in his instantaneous death.

Mr. Talpade produced the statement and said that before Hasiram could give the whole story Mr. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, arrived in the K. E. M. Hospital to take down his (Hasiram's) dying declaration. Therefore Mr. Talpade left the hospital. Hashiram died sometime afterwards.

STATEMENT OF H. BUDAYA.

The follwoing is the text of the statement:—Statement of Hasiram Budaya: "I was only a sight-seer. I was returning from Chirner. The Magistrate could not give permission to open fire. Inspector Patil had a revolver in his hand. He was hiding behind a bush at a distance of 25 paces from the Mamlatdar. I fell down and the Mamlatdar fell down. The Mamlatdar was telling the police not to open fire. . . ." The statement is incomplete as in the meantime Mr. Talpade had to leave the Hospital.

DR. SHROFF'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. V. C. Shroff who till lately was in the Congress Hospital in his evidence stated, that he accompanied Mr. Talpade to Chirner. He removed seven injured persons to Bombay, most of them had received gun-shot wounds above the waist.

Sjt. Waman K. Ajgaonkar who visited Chirner on September 29, three days after the firing, stated that the people were still panic-stricken.

Zoma Dharma Gowari a boy victim of police firing was the next witness examined. He said that he went to Chirner on the evening of September 25 to witness the Forest Satyagraha. People from surrounding villages gathered in Chirner to offer Satyagraha. There were innumerable people. He did not enter the jungle with the Satyagrahis. He was a member of a Prabhat Feri which stopped near the banyan tree outside the Forest. They were performing 'bhajan' under the banyan tree when the police arrived there from the Forests. They (police) were going to the village when they suddenly started firing.

STRUCK WITH BULLET.

Witness was struck with a bullet and he fell down unconscious he could not say why the police opened firing. Many people were injured in the firing.

He knew that the Magistrate had declined to give order for firing. "So the Magistrate was hrat at and we were also hit by bullets," said the witness.

Asked how he knew that the Magistrate had declined to give order for firing witness stated: "Everybody around me was saying that."

In reply to Mr. Tyebji, witness said that the firing was sudden and there was no provocation at all. "There was no "gadbad" before firing" he said in Marathi. Before he was hit by a bullet he heard five shots being fired by the police.

Five people fell down as a result. The victims had not taken part in any disturbances. There was no stone-throwing. At the place where witness was sitting there were no stones. The police were collected on the side of the village all of them armed with guns.

Witness had not seen the Magistrate actually dropping down dead. He heard the people say so.

NO STICKS OR BRANCHES.

Replying to Mr. Chagla witness stated that there were many people in his Prabhat Feri. He denied that anyone of them carried sticks or branches.

Witness stated that the police did not give them any warning to disperse before opening the fire. So far as he knew there was no occasion for the firing that was ordered.

A DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Dhirajlal T. Anklesaria of the Congress Free Hospital, stated that he was a medical practitioner of five years' standing. He was in charge of the surgical ward of the Congress Hospital on September 26, eleven patients were brought from Panvel. All of them had received gunshot wounds. He produced shattered pieces of a bullet extracted from the hand of a patient named Nanu Laxman and also an X-ray photograph of the fractured arm. The bone of the patient was reduced to bits, and the effect of it would be that the patient will have very little movement of the hand. In another case where a patient had received gunshot wound in the arm it was found necessary to amputate it. The witness proceeded to describe the injuries received by all the patients admitted in the hospital. One of the wounds received by a patient was only a quarter inch in diameter and therefore it must have been fired from a revolver.

Mr. Tyebji: Are you sure it must be a revolver shot and not a rifle shot?

"90 PER CENT. SURE."

Witness: I am 90 per cent. sure. Rifle shots have half an inch or even larger diameter.

The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday.

EFFECT OF CONGRESS PICKETING.

—:o:—

Five Wardha Merchants Close Shops.

WARDHA, Nov. 2.

The following leading Gujarati merchants closed down their shops this morning, it is said, for a specified period of time to show resentment against the Congress picketing:

Messrs. Popatlal Ladhuram; Dwarkadass Jethabhai; Vanechand Panachand; D. Jathabhai Purshottam Gokuldas; and Phoolchand Jethabhai.

A Satyagrahi of Kinhala by name Vamanrao Marathe who was sentenced to three months' R.I. for breaking the Forest Laws at Talegaon was released this morning from Wardha Jail. He says that the political prisoners in Wardha Jail are ill-treated. It is said that whenever sick prisoners complain of ill-health they are given more rigorous work to do to force them to render apologies.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY AT JAMBUSAR.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, Nov. 2.

The All-India Co-Operators' Day was celebrated in Visha-Lad's Wadi under the auspices of the Local Co-Operative Institutions in a public meeting with Mr. J. L. Parikh, Esq. in the chair. Rao Sahib P. H. Banatwalla explained the benefits of Co-Operation, and summarised the work of the movement in the Taluka.

Mr. M. C. Chhatrapati, Chairman of the People's Bank elucidated the work of the Bank by facts and figures and exhorted the audience to help the Bank. Some other speakers having addressed the meeting and the chairman summarised the proceedings.

ARYA SAMAJ WORKER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

APPEALS TO COMRADES TO JOIN STRUGGLE.

KANGRI HILLS, Nov. 7.

Professor Satyavrata, a member of the Dayananda Seva Sadan, Registrar, Gurukula University and President, Gurukula Congress Committee and Gurukula Graduates' Association was arrested in the Gurukula premises under section 108 and was taken to Saharanpur Jail. His wife Mrs. Chandrawati, M.A. accompanied him to Saharanpur. Before his departure he left the following message:—"I am proud of some of my Arya Samaj brethren who have gone to jails, btu it is a matter of shame to me that there are others who are trying to keep the Arya Samaj aloof from a movement which has come for the purification of our motherland. I can think of no other message to my Arya Samaj brethren than that remaining true to the spirit and teaching of Rishi Dayanand they should throw themselves heart and soul in the present struggle for freedom. Thus alone the sixth chapter of the Satyarth Prakash will be justified."

MR. GOSAVI RELEASED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Mahadeo Ramchandra Gosavi was released this morning from Thana jail. He was sentenced in connection with a speech made at Palghar under section 117 IP.C. He has lost five pounds in weight. He was a prominent pleader of Alibag having a very lucrative practice which he gave up in 1916 to dedicate his life towards national cause. Since then, he has been always in the forefront of public activity.

MR. A. B. YUSUFFI ARRESTED

—:o:—

By Order Of N. W. F. P. Police

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

"Mr. Allaha Bux Yousufi, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, was arrested on Monday at about 8 a.m. Mr. Shirazi, Inspector, C. I. D., Bombay, reached the Khilafat House, along with two other C. I. D. men, and informed Mr. Yousufi of his arrest under warrant from the Frontier Province, under Section 17 (1).

Mr. Yousufi was taken to the C. I. D. Police Court, Carnac Road, Bombay, in a motor car at about ten after a thorough search was made. Before leaving the house he was profusely garlanded by the inmates of the Khilafat house and the workers of the Press. Moulana Mohamed Irfani accompanied by Mr. Yousufi to the Police Court. Mr. Yousufi will be taken to Peshawar in a day or so, to stand his trial there.

It is understood that his arrest has been made in connection with the English pamphlet "The Frontier Tragedy", an account of the unfortunate events in the N. W. F. Province, in April last."

RICE PRICES GO DOWN IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

DUE TO MEAGRE FOREIGN EXPORT.

Rice sells very cheap in many districts of Bengal. In Pandua, Magras, and Chinsurah in the district of Hooghly, Boichu, Katrda and Saktigarh in the district of Burdwan and other rice-growing places the price of rice is reported to have gone down by Rs. 2-8 per maund. In many places Nagra rice was sold at Rs. 4 per maund. It is believed that the price will go down further in course of the next two or three months. This is ascribed to the produce being not exported to foreign countries in as large quantities as in previous years.—"Liberty" (Calcutta.)

RISE IN PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS IN COONOOR.

—:o:—

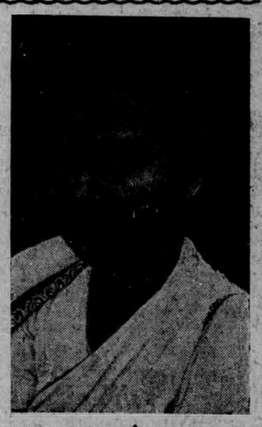
COONOR, Oct. 30.

The price of rice has risen to six measures in the rupee while the cost of food supplies has also risen.

WITHOUT FOOD FOR 45 YEARS

Indian Lady Breaks The World Record.

The hunger-strike of the Mayor of Cork, Jatindranath Das, Phoongyi Wizaya and others astonished people who wondered if man could live without taking food for days and days together. Here is another story which is brought to our notice by Sjt. Ramakrishna Jash, Hatkrishnanagar (Bankura) who says that a Hindu lady, a widow, of the village of Biur, P. S. Indas, (Bankura) has been without food or drink for the last 45 years. She comes of a respectable Kayastha family and her brother is a leading Pleader of Purulia Court. She is about 60 and is religiously disposed, though never indifferent to various household and worldly duties. She keeps an excellent health and has never had any disease though she lives in a notoriously malarious place. The correspondent further says that the fact of her going without food and drink is said to have been tested by many eminent men. How will our doctor and scientist friends explain this fact which seems to be infinitely stranger than fiction?—"A. B. Patrika."



Miss Krishna Kumari Sardesai, one of the volunteers who is jailed for 8 1/2 months for taking part in the Flag Salutation in Azad Maidan.

"KEEP THE GARDEN OF THE SIRDAR GREEN"

Mr. Braham's Order To The Police.

HEAPS OF CORN BURNT AT BARDOLI.

From Our Special Correspondent)

BARDOLI, Oct. 31.

About two lakhs and a half of rupees still remain to be collected from the last year's land revenue. Revenue not collected owing to frost will be about two lakhs. Under ordinary circumstances, the Government can expect this revenue of rupees two lakhs in the year 1931. Now the estimate of the revenue of the present year comes to about five lakhs and a quarter. In all, the Government expects land revenue to the extent of Rs. nine lakhs and a half. Had there been no 'no-tax campaign,' this amount would have gone into the coffers of the Government by the end of February 1931.

MOST OF THE CROPS REMOVED

Crops of rice are generally ready for harvest in the month of Ashwin. No peasant of Bardoli keeps it a secret that eighty per cent of the rice crops has already left the borders of the Bardoli Taluka. The rest is scattered in heaps in fields, some of which has been confiscated by the land revenue department.

To guard these confiscated heaps, camps of Kitchner Police are improvised. At both the camps at Varad and Haripura, at least fifteen policemen are receiving rations, from the Government. How long are they going to keep an eye on the mounds of rice? How long is the Government going to spend money after that: when will the confiscated corn be sold? and who will buy it? These questions are agitating the minds of the on-looker.

Next comes the crops' of 'Juwar' and cotton. 'Juwar' will be ready after two months and cotton will be ready for harvest in the month of Falgun.

The estimate of the total harvest of standing crops is about Rs. fifty lakhs. What would have been the feelings, of the peasants who left the fruit of their labour in a moment's notice? It can be imagined better than being described.

TRUTH ABOUT BURNING OF CROPS.

When I passed over the fields of Sankli, there was dead silence. I noticed at a distance a heap of corn burnt to ashes to all appearance, but when I approached I found some corn unburnt scattered around the heap, which I showed to the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Ismail Desai, and requested him to throw light on it. But another person standing by replied that the heap was not of the corn burnt by the peasants. "Then the information received about the corn being burnt is untrue," I asked. "God knows," he responded.

It is not true to say that crops have not been burnt in the Bardoli Taluka. I learnt that crops were burnt in Haripura. So I went there, and saw seven heaps of burnt crops. As some particles of steam were coming out from the heaps, I had reasons to believe that the fire was smouldering at the centre. The value of the burnt heaps is estimated at rupees 500. A certain officer told me that the assessment of the burnt heaps is already paid. "What about the other heaps?" I asked. "Their assessment is not paid," was the reply. Very interesting indeed! But who can probe into the mystery?

Many villages of the Taluka are evacuated, the only villages, where Banias and Brahmins reside, are Bardoli, Valod, Kadod, Madhi, and Sarbhan. Their connection with agriculture is not direct. An old Bania told me, "Peasants have gone, and our village life has also gone with them; though the shops are open, buyers are not there. God only knows what will happen!"

ORDINANCE AT WORK.

The Ninth Ordinance of the Viceroy is doing its utmost evil. The Ashrams of Bardoli, Sarbhan, Vedchhi, Madhi and Kumbhia are confiscated. Where the music of the spinning wheels was humming, the arms of the police are clanking.

I gazed at the Swaraj Ashram of Bardoli, and after a time I saw the Union Jack fluttering in the air on a high pole.

KEEPING SIRDAR'S GARDEN GREEN.

The gates of the Ashram are sealed. I was informed at Surat that the police are occupying the main hall of the Bardoli Ashram, where Sirdar Vallabhbhai used to put up. I secured permission from Mr. Braham to visit personally all the apartments of the Ashram. The permission was granted. I went inside the Ashram with the police officer. I saw that every door was sealed. Not a single room of the Ashram is open, still the camp of the police is improvised. The police are using the verandah. The garden of the Sardar is still green, water is sprinkled daily. One officer told me "it is the order of Mr. Braham to keep the garden of the Sardar green with meticulous care."

May God keep the garden of Bardoli ever green!

POLICE RAID VILLAGE IN JALALPORE

—:o:—

Capture Cattle But Find Village Desolated

(From A Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Nov. 3.

In the Jalalpur Taluka a Kitchner Police party o 175 has arrived. Mr. Antia with the Mamaltdar of Jalalpore has arrived at a village Tarsadi and besieged it. The people were aware of it so they went out side. Yet, however the cattle were in the village. Out of 25 kheduts 20 kheduts' catttle were capttured those of 5 kheduts were saved. The Police party is still with the Collector there. The village is desolated but the people are firm.

"BE GOVERNED OR WE GET OUT!"

Independence As Penalty For Civil Disobedience.

Mr. Gilbert Slater writes in the "Time and Tide."

With regard to the problem of India I would suggest:—

(1) That we are only in India as a ruling caste because Indians in the past have preferred to be ruled by Britons rather than by Indians. As soon as this preference ceases, we must, as rulers, clear out.

(2) The so-called "British Rule" in India can ony be carried on—and is only carried on—by the loyal service of thousands of Indians, drawn from the student class which is most susceptible to sentiments of nationalism.

(3) A very small but active minority can put so much sand into the governmental machinery as to make its working intolerably inefficient. Remember, we couldn't hold Ireland with it's 4 millions; can we hold India with 320 millions, when active opposition is organized?

(4) At present the folk who want us to clear out are probably less than one hundredth of one per cent.—but even that amounts to 30,000—enough to be very troublesome. When the number arises to only one per cent.—3,200,000?

Hence we can only continue anything like the present regime by making the majority who don't want us to clear out realize that it is up to them to prevent it. And this we can only do by making it clear that Indians are free to have complete independence if they vote for it, and that even if they don't, we may insist on their having it if they don't behave themselves. But, of course, whether we stay in or get out, we shal naturally insist on their recognizing their debts, seeing that by the loans, which these debts represent, India has been endowed with assets which enormously exceed the debts in value.

Congress Activity In C. P.

CONCENTRATION ON BOYCOTT.

Mrs. Kale Interviewed.

Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, the President of the Nagpur "War Council", who is on a short visit to Bombay was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" regarding the activities of the Congress in the Central Provinces. Mrs. Kale said that at the outset she would like to emphasize the fact that in the four Marathi-speaking C. P. Districts in which she had recently toured, she noticed the astounding and welcome awakening of the women. Not only had the villagers understood the message of Mahatma Gandhi regarding the boycott of foreign cloth and abstinence from drink, they were also willing to let the womenfolk take part in the national movement, in spite of the prevalence of orthodox ideas and conditions.

INTENSIFYING THE BOYCOTT.

In Nagpur the boycott of foreign cloth had taken good root. The smaller shops had already sealed their foreign stock, but the bigger stores were wavering in their attitude. An incident in Diwali days had, however, made the big men in the trade realise that mass opinion was in favour of boycott and they had seen the wisdom of falling in with the Congress demand. On October 23 they decided to sell off a portion of their foreign stocks. Immediately Mrs. Kale, with a number of women volunteers and "vanaras" instituted rigid picketing. The shopkeepers found that along with the army of "regulars," there assembled a large number of other volunteers. They realised that it was useless to keep the shops open for "videshi" sales and agreed to re-seal the foreign stocks. The Nagpur decision has affected the countryside.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING.

Picketing of liquor shops continues, and so do the arrests but the arrests and convictions have not deterred the volunteers nor lessened their number. The Congress work lacks neither money nor public support. What is wanted is better organisation, and a more systematic campaign in the rural areas. The large number of unopposed returns to the C. P. Legislature is proof that the voters are indifferent. Where candidates have stood up for election, the squabble generally is over communal issues. They can never speak from Congress platforms, posing as Nationalists.

JAVA WOMEN'S RESPONSE TO INDIA'S INVITATION.

Eager To Join All-Asian Women's Conference.

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

(By Mail)

The Secretary of the All-Asian Women's Conference to be held in Lahore in the last week of January has received a letter from the representatives of the women of Java in response to the invitation sent to them to attend the Conference in the course of which they say:

"In response to your call to bring together our scattered communities and our oriental cultures for the service of Asia and the world, we must confess that there rises not only a warm response in us, but it also seems a result of our own desires."

"We, women of Indonesia, should like to meet our Asian sisters so much, so that we may get more insight into the women movements."

"We have elected some women to be delegates of our women's associations and they will represent the women of Indonesia. But we cannot say with sureness if they will be with you, because their coming depends on the financial position of our groups and so many other circumstances.

"Will you be so kind as to hold a place for two delegates in reserve, if possible? We hope that we shall succeed in serving our land, Asia and the world."—A. P.

AHMEDABAD PRESSES SEARCHED.

Polece Confiscate Proscribed Literature.

AHMEDABAD Nov. 3.

The police searched last evening two local presses namely the "Vasant" and "Surya Prakash" and the office of the "Prasthan" a magazine, and seized certain proscribed literature.—A. P.

BROACH CONGRESSMEN JAILED

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(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, Nov. 3.

Sjts. Hiralal Narielwala, Motilal Vin, Najuklal Choksi, Churilal Amin, all the four being prominent Congressmen who were arrested on October 11th under the 9th Ordinance were convicted. The first two were sentenced to two months' S. I. and the third and fourth to three months' S.I. The former two were given "A" class and the remaining two were put in "B" class.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

GLOOMY SEASON FOR GOVERNMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 1.

From Poona, the Government of Bombay has to-day gone to Bombay for winter. The Poona season is now over. One is naturally tempted to ask oneself how the season in Poona passed this year. The conclusion inevitably forces itself that, if the Diwali for the Poona people was a dolorous period, for the Government too the Poona stay was extraordinarily gloomy. In this season, usually the Governor visits most of the important public institutions in the city, attends a number of public functions. This year, however, there was not a single occasion on which His Excellency entered the city limits or was present at a function which can be described as public or popular. Except for a rare European ceremony, on some official or semi-official function some where away from the city, the Governor did not appear in public and had probably to keep himself brooding over the political situation in the Presidency in general and in Bombay city and Gujrat in particular. But what of Poona, when even the Mahabaleshwar season had to be interrupted by occasional flying visits to Poona, Bombay, Sholapur and other places! The official functions in the Government House, were, of course held, nevertheless it was said that there was not the usual life and vivacity about them. The Governor was deprived of the pleasure of the hunting—trip to the Dharwar forest in April by the Civil Disobedience movement which was then rapidly developing. The same movement dozzed his footsteps and followed him as his shadow and made life exceedingly wearisome. The whole stiuation seems to be too much for him and he is reported to be going on leave from Bombay if the circumstances permit. If the Governor goes on leave, Sir Earnest Hotson will be the Acting Governor. If, however, the political circumstances do not change, the plan of leave will be cancelled and there will be no change in the Government.

That is about the Poona season that is over. What about the Bombay season that begins from to-day? It will be much like the Poona season, if not still more ominous. For the portents are bad. Almost every alternate day special trains of soldiers are leaving the Kirkee station for Bombay. Police men are also being newly recruited and despatched towards Bombay.

MR. PASHANKAR ARRESTED.

Mr. K. G. Pashankar, the "Dictator" of the Poona City Congress Committee, was arrested this afternoon, when he was at the Poona railway station to go to Bombay for the leaders' meeting of to-morrow. He was sentenced by Mr. Isarel the Magistrate, to three months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 300. He was arrested under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for the two meetings held by him under. The auspices of the Congress Committee, though it has been declared unlawful.

MR. KANITKAR RELEASED.

Mr. G. N. Kanitkar alias "Balukaka" as he is familiarly known was recently released from the Yerauda Prison. He has fallen in health. He was honoured at public meetings. After taking a few days' rest, he intents to do Khadi—production work. He said, he was not much troubled in jail, though on two occasions he had to show that he would not act against his self-respect. He once happened to see weak men being given grinding work. But he complained to the jail authorities in that connection and he thought that it has some good effect.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S IMPRISONMENT.

As soon as the news of the heavy sentence passed against Pandit Jawaharlal was learnt, the shops closed. Those merchants who did not agree, were induced to do so by young Gujrati girls. Even on some street the news was written with chalk. A public meeting was held on the Reay Market grounds to protest against the sentence and to congratulate Panditji. Another meeting was also held to protest against the doings of the Police in Bombay on Sunday last. Thus, there was a new life in the city last week. The Poona Youth League is collecting a fund for the appeal of Mr. Rajguru and Mr. Bhagatsing and the collection has kept the League workers fairly busy for the present.

Mr. Dadubhai Ardeshir of the Poona Cantonment, has agreed in writing not to participate in political movement. This is to be published in important local papers. Other residents of the Cantonment will also give a similar agreement and the matter will end after that.

The 7th anniversary of the late Mr. A. V. Barve, the well-known Marathi dramatic critic, was observed under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

Mr. G. B. Deshpande and friends interviewed Mr. D. V. Gokhale in Thana jail. Mr. Gokhale is reduced considerably. He is due to be released on about the 20th instant.

"IMPROVING STANDARDS OF LIFE AND "ASSURING PEACE"

All-India Co-operator's Day Meeting.

CONSUMER'S SWADESHI SOCIETIES AND BIG MUNICIPAL BANK SUGGESTED

A public meeting attended by prominent co-operators in Bombay was held at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty on Saturday evening to celebrate the All-India Co-operators' day. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided. Speeches were made on the occasion affirming unity of co-operative workers and proclaiming sincerity of their fraternal relations. The meeting passed a resolution declaring its profound conviction that the system of co-operative economic development and social well-being for which the movement stood was the best means of improving the standard of life and of combating the evils of individual profit-making and of assuring peace to the country. All co-operators in every province were therefore called upon to press foreward their economic organisation to strengthen the social and intellectual bonds which existed between them and to use every means in their power to promote understanding fraternity and peaceful relations between the people.

Mr. G. M. S. Rane, Chairman of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute under whose auspices the meeting was held said that the first co-operative institute was started in Bombay as early as 1911 with the united efforts of two prominent Co-operators, Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas. In acknowledging the deep debt of gratitude all co-operators owed to these veterans, the speaker thought that the Central Co-operative Bank in Bombay not only provided financial advantages to agriculturists but had also to a certain extent established both a principle and usage of local money to local needs.

CONSUMERS SWADESHI SOCIETIES.

Proceeding, Mr. Rane explained that the day was observed to mark the international co-operative alliance and had its importance in reminding people about the co-operative movement which was existing all over the world and in India for the last twenty-five years and with the aid of which much good could be done to improve the condition of the masses and classes. He appealed to the merchants to consolidate their efforts and strengthen the movement by taking part in developing consumers' socities in Bombay. If the merchant community could favour swadeshi he did not think there could be any objection to their experimenting with co-operative stores and co-operative production.

ELIMINATING PROFITS OF CAPITALIST AND MIDDLEMEN

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his presidential address dwelt on the principles of co-operation, the general importance of the movement and the hold it had in other parts of the world and the necessity for its further advancement in India. Studying the progress of the movement in the Bombay Presidency, he found that on the whole the movement had a working capital of nearly twelve crores of rupees with a fairly substantial reserve in spite of its infancy and several other drawbacks. Still this progress was not much compared to the achievements of England in the co-operative field. Nearly forty per cent of the families in England and Scotland were directly associated with the various forms of co-operative societies and there were at least 1500 big stores run by co-operative societies. The whole idea of co-operation was to eliminate the profits of the capitalist and the middlemen. It was a movement essentially of self help and thrift not restricted only to consumers. From the consumers' point of view, protection was necessary from the combination of capitalists on the one hand and that of labour on the other.

TWO DANGERS.

Referring to the spread of co-operative enterprises in this country, Mr. Jamnadas said that a further extension of stores on the co-operative basis to supply the increasing demand was wanted. In India the co-operative stores had the disadvantage of being run under official auspices and that seemed to be the reason why the movement had not properly developed. He then spoke about two dangers which the movement encountered in England. The first was that though the co-operative societies were a hierarchy of representative bodies run on democratic principles, they sometimes like bureaucrats resented healthy criticism. Another danger was that they bore a semblance to capitalistic bodies.

A BIG MUNICIPAL BANK.

In conclusion Mr. Jamnadas said that the question of housing in the City of Bombay should receive greater attention from the co-operative movement, as not all the efforts of Government, the Municipality and the Improvement Trust had so far succeeded in ameliorating the conditions of the middle and poorer classes. He asked whether it was not feasible to have a big Municipal Bank to help small co-operative housing societies for the purpose of having cheap and comfortable quarters. As regards the future of the movement, a great effort was needed on the part of all co-operators to say that it had taken firm root among the general populace.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 4.)

Others	12
Total:	248

	1928-29	1929-30
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	
United Kingdom	21	22
Germany	31	34
Belgium	25	24
Austria	5	5
Czechoslovakia	57	72
Italy	5	6
Japan	70	74
Others	14	15
Total:	233	252

Under this classification are included, besides bangles, beads and false pearls, tableware, bottles and phials (including soda water bottles), funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps, etc.

BANGLES: Bangles are imported from the following countries:—

	Percentage.
Czechoslovakia	60
Japan	31
China (including Hong Kong)	3
Other countries	6
	100

As shown in the table, bangles worth Rs. 85 lakhs and 24 thousand were imported into India during 1929-30 This item calls for special attention. It is up to the Indian women to boycott foreign bangles and stop the drain of Rs. 85 lakhs and odd out of the country. Indian-made bangles are now available as the various exhibitions have shown and attempts are being made to increase their supply to meet the demand. If the demand is still not fully met, then the glass bangles can be substituted by ivory bangles. It may be suggested that the different women organisations in Bombay and the country should carry on vigorous propaganda in this direction and stop the use of 'bideshi' bangles. The same remarks more or less apply to the use of false beads and pearls which are mostly used by women. As in the case of bangles, Japan and Czechoslovakia are the principal countries which export these articles to us.

TOYS, PLAYING CARDS AND PERAMBULATORS: Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom between them export to this country nearly 55 lakhs worth of toys, the share of each exporting country being almost the same, Germany slightly leading. It is, however, interesting to notice that India imports 'playing cards' of the value of nearly Rs. 13 lakhs! If card players simply make up their minds not to play with 'bideshi' cards, Rs. 13 lakhs can at once be saved. Will they do it? And perambulators need no comments, as also other kinds of toys and requisites for games.

FROM COUNCIL TO JAIL

—:o:—

Mr Dadubhai Desai

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai, the Dictator of the Kaira district, is luckily the only person about whose incarceration the "Times of India" has had to say that Government have erred in putting him in jail. His incarceration illustrates the manner in which the Government are alienating their best friends.

He was born in 1878 in the well known Bhow Saheb Desai family, which has supplied very able and intelligent ministers to several Indian States. In 1902 he passed the B. A. examination and continued his studies for the LL.B. examination. His brother's illness interfered with his ambition of being a lawyer. It compelled him take up his brother's grass business, which was on an extensive scale. While attending to that business, he studied agriculture and economics and found out by experimenting that the grass lands of the Kapadvanj and Thasra Taluka could be converted into cotton growing areas.

He unreservedly placed the results of his experiments at the disposal of the Government and moved them to sanction the conversion of the grass lands into agricultural lands. The Government sanctioned the scheme on Mr. Dadubhai undertaking to find out agriculturists to take up the vast areas from which the Government did realise a very insignificant income. By a propaganda, expenses whereof came out of the pockets of Mr. Dadubhai, a large number of agriculturists took up the lands, paying bumper occupancy prices to the Government. In the tinkling of an eye, the grass and jungle lands of the Kapadvanj and Thasra talukas, which were the rendezvous of robbers, highwaymen and wolves, were transformed into cotton areas, yielding gloriously bumper cotton crops. Government did not pay the expenses incurred by Mr. Dadubhai, but, ill-requited the obligation by charging from him the occupancy price for sanctioning the conversion of his own grass lands into arable lands.

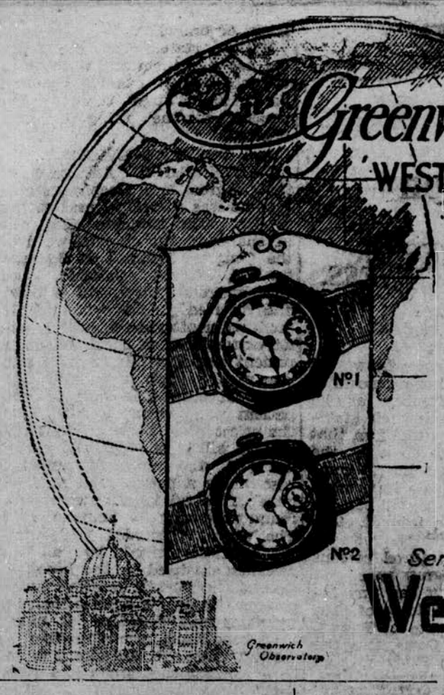
WORK DURING WAR AND FAMINE.

Thereafter the local Kolis became turbulent as they thought that their pasture rights and shikar rights were interfered with.

Mr. Dadubai collected all the Kolis, fed and feasted them and made them understand that their rights were not only safe but they would get labour wages during the winter after they had gathered their monsoon crops. The Government recognised this service and made him a Rao Saheb much against his will. Over and above his land development work he did splendid work during the war and famine. He organised the District Co-Operative Bank. He was a member for Kaira District Local Board since 1921. Of and on he was the Vice-President or the President of the Kaira District Local Board. He was well-known for his ability and diplomacy and for his deep study of the land revenue questions and agricultural questions. Series of articles called "The Perversion of the Reforms" and the "Evils of the Land Revenue Policy of the Government" were contributed by him to the Press. They caused a flutter in the official dove-cotes.

As he was unable to bear the repression in his District, he gave up his title and resigned from the Bombay Council. Mr. Abbas Tayabji transferred to him the dictatorship of Kaira on his arrest and Mr. Dadubhai though he was not a Congressman carried out all the mandates of the Congress with scrupulous loyalty and zeal. During his dictatorship, Kaira has given the greatest share. More than 700 of its men, women and children have gone to jail. When the Samiti became illegal, its dictator became member of an unlawful association. For this he was arrested at 2-30 p.m. on 13-10-30, was not offered the option of being released on bail. He was removed in a motor car, his relations were not told where he was being taken. He was taken straightway to the Sub-divisional Magistrate who was camping at Mahudha, which is 10 miles away from Nadiad. Before his brother reached Mahudha at 3-50 p.m., Mr. Dadubhai was his Majesty's guest. He was at once removed to Sabarmati jail and lodged there at about 8 p.m. The haste was unusual, rather premeditated. He was sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 and one and a half month's imprisonment in default.

A police Sub Inpector was sent to Mr. Dadubhai's residence with a warrant to effect distraint for the recovery of the fine. Mrs. Dadubhai asked the Sub Inspector to attach whatever he liked. But one of his relations who is in the good graces of the officialdom paid the fine.



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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA W. 47

THUMB IMPRESSION CASE IN CANNANORE JAIL.

—:o:—

28 Political Prisoners Sentenced To 2 Weeks' R. I.

ACCUSED SUBMIT STATEMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Oct. 30.

The following is the statement filed by each of the 26 political prisoners in Cannanore Jail regarding their refusal to furnish their thumb impression.

"It is true that I have refused to give finger print to the Police in the Jail. The Identification of Prisoners Act XXXIII of 1920 under which the demand was made by the Police does not apply to me or any other political prisoners, whose places of residence, parentage and all other particulars of identification are already in the possession of the Police and the Jail authorities. The Act applies only to those offenders such as robbers and dacoits who have no fixed place of abode and whose identification is possible only by means of their measurements or photos.

Assuming that the Act is applicable to political prisoners, the demand by the Police is illegal.

The Police officer defined in Sec. 2 of the Act can make a demand for finger-prints only when the Magistrate passed orders under Sec. 5 of the Act allowing such finger-prints to be taken by the said police officer. No such orders have been passed in any case.

The demand for finger-prints made by the Police is admittedly not for the purposes stated in the Act, but only for recording them in the finger-prints Bureau in Madras.

The Inspector-General of Police has no power to direct finger-prints to be taken by his subordinates merely for purposes of record. Refusal to give finger-prints for purposes of record does not constitute any offence.

The Identification of Prisoners Act does not make the Police Officer a Magistrate, nor does it clothe him with powers and jurisdiction which the Legislature denied even to the Magistrates who were specially authorised to adjudicate on questions of finger-prints under the Act. Section 3 of the Act does not confer any special powers of jurisdiction on the Police Officer, but they only define the cases in which the Police Officer may apply for permission to Magistrate.

It is unthinkable how the Police can claim powers and jurisdiction for themselves to demand finger-prints under the Act at all times and at all places when the Legislature was so anxious to limit the powers and even the discretion of the Magistrate under Sec. 5 of the Act, Proviso 1 to Sec. 5 lays down that none but a First Class Magistrate can give orders for the taking of a photograph, whereas the Police claim such rights for themselves.

The Sub-Inspector, Baliapatam, is not competent to launch this prosecution under sub-section (1) of Sec. 195 of the Cr. P. C. 1898 and no offence under Sec. 186 of I. P. C. has been committed. Under Sub-Section 5 of Sec. 195 of the Cr. P. C. of 1898, a representation has been made in this matter to the Government by one of the accused persons, Mr. T. V. Chathukutty Nair."

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED.

The Stationary Magistrate passed orders on Tuesday sentencing each of the accused to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment for refusing to give their thumb impression.

Wakeful Nights

No man can command sleep, but a cup of Rowntree's Cocoa, taken last thing at night, has a wonderful effect in assisting tired body and brain to find the rest they long for.

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Try a cup to-night, and get the Rowntree habit—it's so easy.

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It's Right if it's Rowntree's

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". . . . . I did not have 'flu last year and put it down to Formamint. When I hear others have 'flu I take Formamint at once."
Miss R.B. —W.

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Formamint destroys the dangerous disease germs in mouth and throat and thus prevents infection.
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADING Co.
Manhar Building, Lohar Chawl,
BOMBAY.

KHAN BAHADUR KADRI'S ELECTION CHALLENGED.

Govt. Appoint Commission Of Inquiry.

MR. K. M. JHAVERI TO PRESIDE

A Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary published on Saturday states that a petition has been made to His Excellency the Governor under rule 32 of the Bombay Electoral Rules by Mr. Abdul Rehmankhan Karimkhan Risaldar of Ahmedabad, a candidate for election in the Ahmedabad and Surat Cities (Muhammadan) Urban Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, calling in question the election in that constituency held on the 10th September 1930 at which Khan Bahadur Mahbubmiya Imambuksh Kadri was declared duly eleited on the ground that Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri was ineligible for election under rule 6 (1) (b) of the said rules.

Therefore in pursuance of the provisions of rules 36 and 38 of the said rules, His Excellency the Governor has directed

(1) to appoint Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Dr. F. X. DeSouza, and Mr. Vishwanath Ganpat Dalvi, as Commissioners fos the trial of the said petition; (2) to appoint Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, to be the President of the said Commission; and (3) to direct that the inquiry into the said petition shall be held at Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Mail.	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov. 8th	NALDERA #	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA #	11,128
29th	MANTUA	13,246
Dec. 6th	NARKUNDA #	13,472
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931. Jan. 3rd	MOOLTAN # ?	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA ?	16,644
17th	RANCHI #	16,556
24th	RANPURA ?	16,601
31st	MALOJA # ?	20,837
Feb. 7th	MANTUA	13,246
14th	COMORIN #	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,548
28th	NALDERA x	16,038
Mar. 7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA ?	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA #	13,472
Apl. 4th	RANCHI @	16,550
9th	MOLDAVIA # ?	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA ?	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,647
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,953
May 2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,129
23rd	MALOJA #	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
@ Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.
? To Marseilles only.
@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£83	£73	£71	£61
Return	147	129	125	105

2nd Saloon.

	E	F
Single	£66	£59
Return	117	105

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	129	115	102

2nd Saloon.

	E	F
Single	£53	£4
Return	93	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
Monaco	£35	£63
Marseilles	32	48

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,648 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 15th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a New Steamer of 21,100 tons will sail at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov. 30th	DUMANA	8,481
Dec. 14th	DOMALA	8,482
1931. Mar. 30th	DUMANA	8,481
Apl. 13th	DOMALA	8,482

SHIPPING.

Ships have Splendid and "Old Malt" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£52	£35
Return	£116	£100	£64

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Nov. 1	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Comorin	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Malwa	Colombo and Australia.
16	Narkunda	Colombo, China and Japan
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

*Cargo only
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Nov.		
5th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via M. Goa.
5th	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports. Via Verawal & Mangrole 3-30 p.m.
6th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
8th 9 a.m	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi
10th	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha. 10 a.m.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Havre Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Nov.	20th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
xTango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	---	@19Nov
*Fottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	---	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru,	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	---	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	---	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
xKaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	---	@13Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
SuwaMaru.	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.
Chichibu Maru (a)	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taijo Maru ..	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22731.
Telegrams; "YUSEN."

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sepember. 1-11-30	This year.
Khandesh	260	6,879
Central India	199	10,910
Barsi and Nagar	76	5,274
Hyderabad-Gaorani		2,064
Berar	433	22,106
Central Provinces		10,251
Total Oomras	968	57,483
Dholera		7,894
N.-W. Provinces	739	16,096
Rajputana	82	1,703
Sind-Punjab	9,94	5,731
Broach		1,533
Coompta & Dharwar		9,679
Westerns-Northerns	27	4,683
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,435
Persian		
American		3,603
Egyptian and African		21,913
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		115
Total	2,100	126,893

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 20th Oct. This year. 1-11-30
Europe	70,142
Japan & China	132 2,66,833
Coast Ports	3,233
Up-country by Rail	17,779
Aboat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	25,458
Total	731 3,92,540

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 445/ per ton.
Filtered Oilseed Oil Ready Rs. 24/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 103 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Nov. 3.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/8 Lowest Rs. 31/11 Closing Rs. 31/13/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 32/8 Lowest Rs. 31/13 Closing Rs. 32/3

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES SHOW UPWARD TENDENCY

Bombay, Nov. 3.
Shortly after the opening of the market it was noticeable that the prices began to rise continuously and during the day the same steady rise continued. Right from the beginning the "Bulls" had become buyers. Government Securities had a modest business.
Quotations:—
COTTON MILLS.
Bombay Dyeing Rs. 684.
Crescent Rs. 72-8.
Century Rs. 251-4.
Colaba Land Rs. 105.
E. Pabaney Rs. 128-12.
E. D. Sassoon Re. 0-7-3.
Fazulbhoys 391-4.
Finlay Rs. 90.
Gokak Rs. 135.
Indore Malwa Rs. 323-12.
Khatau Makanji Rs. 97-8.
Kohinoor Rs. 122-8.
Madhowji Rs. 32-8.
Mayer Sassoon Rs. 55.
Mysore Rs. 115.
Nogpore Ord. Rs. 400.
New Great Rs. 149-6.
Pearls Rs. 220.
Phoenix Rs. 310.
Simplex Rs. 52-8.
Swan Rs. 110.
Swadeshi Rs. 296-4.
Tata Mills Rs. 29.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Alcock Ashdown Rs. 167-8.
Andhra Ord. Rs. 613-12.
B. B. Petrol Rs. 3-0-6.
Bundi Cement Rs. 13-12.
Bombay Steam Ord. Rs. 165.
Bombay Steam Pref. Rs. 195 xd.
Burma Old Rs. 581-14.
Burma New Rs. 222-8.
Bombay Tramways Ord. Rs. 120.
Bombay Tramways Pref. Rs. 64-8.
Bombay Telephone Rs. 46.
C. I. Mining Rs. 1-10.
Indian Bleaching Rs. 110.
Indian Cement Rs. 171-4.
Katni Cement Ord. Rs. 152-8.
New India Assurance Rs. 16 xd.
Scindia Steam Rs. 7-8.
Shivrajpurs Rs. 13-8.
Tata Steels Ord. Rs. 29-4.
Tata Steels Defd. Rs. 288-12.
Tata Hydro Rs. 104-6 xd.
Tata Steel 1st Pref. Rs. 123-12 xd.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. Rs. 50-12.
Tata Power Ord. Rs. 425.
Tata Power Pref. Rs. 1,110.
Central Bank Rs. 15-2.
Imperial Bank Rs. 1,205.
Imperial P. P. Rs. 303-12.
India Bank Rs. 82.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
3 1/2 p.c. Government Paper Forward Rs. 64-14.
3 1/2 p.c. Government Paper Ready Rs. 64-14.
4 p.c. Conversion 1931-37 Rs. 90-8.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Rs. 89-8.
4 p.c. 1960-70 Rs. 73-13.
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Rs. 95-8.
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Rs. 82-12.
5 p.c. 1935 Rs. 96-8.
5 p.c. 1929-47 Rs. 94-14.
4 p.c. 1934-44 Rs. 94-8.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Forward Rs. 101-10.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Ready Rs. 101-11.
5 p.c. 1933 Rs. 100-4.
6 p.c. 1933-36 Rs. 101-7.
6 p.c. 1931 Rs. 101-2.
6 p.c. 1932 Rs. 102-1.
6 1/2 p.c. B. D. Loan Rs. 105-1.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.
B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 February.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 to Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 months 1/5 31/32 Nov./Dec.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278-1/4
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 276 3-4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 89
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109 1/2
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New. York/London 4.85 13/16 1st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/8 3rd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 7/16 1st inst.
London/Paris 123.80 1st inst.
Londo/Belgium 34.845 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.02 1st inst.
London/Italy 92.80 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-0 31st ulto. £4-5-0 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 16 9/16 31st ulto. 16 9/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 16 9/16 31st ulto. 16 9/16 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 1/3 31st ulto. 36 3/8 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/16 p.c. 31st ulto. 2 1/16 p.c. 1st inst.
London Discount's 6 Mos 2 3/16 p.c. 31st ulto. 2 7/32 p.c. 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money.—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos 3 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

100	P. Crystal and Co., Hodal	155
40	P. Crystal and Co., Bengal Old	115
120	E. Spinner and Co., Veraval Old	153
48	N. Fatehalli, Kalajia Old	165
81	Gokaldas Dossa, Ranpur	189
1255	Textile Mill, Bolda	165
25	Textile Mill Bolda	140
100	Currimbhoy, Khurja New	153
55	C. V. Jagjivan, Shegaon 171 3/4	
76	A. Damodar, Dhrangadhra	135
35	P. Crystal and Co., Wadhwan Old	130
53	Swadeshi Mill, Karania	170
105	Viram Ludha, Porbandar	172
48	A. Damodar, Bhayavadar	185

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.
December close at 5/8 5/8d.—3/8d.
March close at 5/8 3/8d.—1 5/8d.
May close at 5/9 1/2d.
WHEAT CHICAGO CLOSE:—
December per bushel:—dol. 76 3/4.—1/8.
March per bushel:—dol. 81. —0.
May per bushel:—dol. 82 7/8 1/8. Up.
ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS:—
Market closed.
WHEAT CABLE:—"Market steady but featureless. Dependent on news Southern Hemisphere. Fine weather wanted".
LINSEED OIL CABLE:—"Market quiet, little doing."

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Bombay, Nov. 3.
Liverpool:—"New York cables: Print cloth higher. Pre-holiday liquidation. Stock market lower."
Reuter:—"Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by Southern selling. Prices advanced partially on covering."
Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co., have received the following telegram from their Liverpool friends:
"New York cables: Print cloth higher. Pre-holiday liquidation. Stock market lower."
Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by Southern selling. Prices advanced partially on covering.
Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—
"Expect narrow trading market."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 1-11-30	4517000	4339000
Yesterday 1-11-30	43000	62000
Exports to date 1-11-30	2218000	2285000
Stock at Ports 30-10-30	3677000	2320000
Stock Interior Towns 30-10-30	1505000	1305000
Stock Liverpool 30-10-30	755000	677000
Visible Supply 30-10-30	6971000	5068000
Quantity in Sight 30-10-30	6419000	7165000
Quantity out of Sight 30-10-30	2542000	3852000

IDEAL DEMOCRATIC A. AND M. LOANS, LD.

The following resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors of the Ideal Democratic Assurance and Mortgage Loans Ltd., in their meeting held on 23th October last:
"That if any policy holder of the Company has been or may be imprisoned for political offences, not involving moral turpetide, his Policy shall be continued in full force, during the period of his incarceration, not exceeding three years, without any penalty or interest, but subject to repayment of the due Premius."
(The policy holder or his relatives should inform the Head Office of the Company, the date and the particulars of the imprisonment immediately, with a view to take the advantage of the privilage with all proofs).

BREAK THE CHAINS OF BONDAGE

—:o:—

Mr. Thaware's Advice To Depressed Classes

PLEA FOR EQUALITY OF STATUS

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Mr. G. M. Thaware at the Nagpur Divisional Conference of the Depressed Classes held at Jamb on Friday last.

The renowned researches in history have found out that some centuries back not only the Mahars were a major Community in the Maharashtra but that the rulers of Maharashtra were also Mahars. But considering the present position of the untouchables, I find that we have lost our old qualities of courage, braveness and spiritedness. And because of the loss of these qualities, we have been outcasted for so many centuries by the caste—Hindus following the advice of a particular caste. Disgusted with such dehumanising treatment, many of our people quite naturally embraced the Islam and the Christianity. Only those who have got the patience and the strength of suffering the severe penalties imposed by the Hindoos are still found clinging to the Hinduism comparing those who have been converted and those who are still Hindoos, we can well say that the untouchables really do not desire the religion of Hindoos. We are also struck with wonder when we consider that there are Indians who ardently desire to be politically free but at the same time are reluctant to make the untouchables free by giving them their social and religious rights. We have sufficiently experienced of the bogus desire of the Hindoos for our amelioration.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HIGH CASTE HINDUS

We are led to say this because we find that those who advocate the principle of democracy in the sphere of politics do not desire its application with regard to the present caste-system. The good wish of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress about our cause have also proved futile. We are not allowed to go by particular roads and in some places we are not even provided with work and the wages. I need not speak about the social Boycott of the untouchables because it is so conspicious. The Brahmins may well say that they fully support the cause of the untouchables and that Non-Brahmins and not they give the differential treatment. The non-brahmins may well say that the Brahmins have laid down this rigid custom and they are gradually trying to undo its influence. The Musalmans and the Christians know nothing of impurification by our touch and their Masjid or Church is open for us for the 24 hours. But the Hindu Maha Sabha gets infuriated if we unhastiatingly state this real state of affairs. In these circumstances, there is no other way of our uplift than to depend on nobody and do ourselves everything in our power for our progress. I should also however like to say that we should not also depend much for our cause upon the Government. We should think it our first duty to remove the worst idea of considering oneself great or low on the basis of birth. Our untouchability will not perish by giving us free access to some temple, a well or a hotel nor by requesting the Hindoos to treat us amicably.

The Depressed Classes should try to remove the chains of this bondage without fearing anybody. We should conduct our movement keeping as our goal the establishment of one "Varma" and the equal status for all.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN WARDHA

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHA, Oct. 31.

As soon as news about the sentenes of the Congress President Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru reached here complete hartal all over the town was observed. A public meeting was held in Gandvi Chawk to congratulate the President upon his second incarceration. Miss Vatslabai Karnik, a student of the Morris College, Nagpur, who has left college in response to the country's call and offered her services to the motherland addressed the meeting.

The judgment in the case of three accused charged under Ordinance is reserved for the 8th instant.

STRENGTH and VITALITY

How to get the most out of life? Few people realise how much bodily strength and youthful energy depend on the condition of the blood.
To get and retain mental and physical vigour, in men and women alike, it is necessary to see that the blood contains its full proportion of life giving iron.
The simplest way to do this is to take a course of
IRON JELLOIDS.

By this means the iron so necessary to health and energy is absorbed into the blood in the most scientific way possible. No other preparation of iron is so perfectly and easily assimilated as Iron Jelloids.

No. 2 Iron Jelloids for men and women and No. 2A special for men only, are obtainable from all chemists.
A 14 days' trial package Re. 1/-. Full size bottle (40 days) Rs. 2/12/-.
6 B. C.

DELHI'S DICTATOR ARRESTED.

—:o:—
Search For Absconders.
—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.
Delhi latest "Dictator", a Muslim, has been arrested.
The Delhi and Punjab Police, both foot and mounted, were very active to-day in searching for absconders who had escaped after last night's firing when one of them was arrested. Government have announced an award of Rs. 1,600 to those who would help in the arrest of the absconders. The search will continue for some days, as police information is that most of the absconders are in Delhi or its vicinity.—A.P.

Panvel Volunteers Jailed.

(From A Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, Nov. 1.
Messrs. Khare and other three volunteers from Panvel have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The "Maharathi" To Resume Publication

(From A Correspondent).
DELHI, Nov. 1.
The publishers of the "Maharathi," a Hindi magazine which had been suspended owing to the Press Ordinance, announced that it has been decided to resume its publication.

American Journalist In Delhi

DELHI, Nov. 1.
Mr. Edward Holton James, an American journalist who is representing the "Boston Evening Transcript," is now in Delhi and is staying at Maiden's Hotel. Mr. James has been in India for about a month and has visited several places in the country studying the present political situation.

21 AGAKHANI KHOJAS EXCOMMUNICATED.

16 Embrace Shia Asna-Ashri Faith

(From A Correspondent).
ZANZIBAR, Oct. 3.
Some time ago the ex-communication of 21 Aga Khani Khojas was reported by me.
I am now in a position to report that 16 of those who are excommunicated have openly renounced Aga Khani faith and have embraced Shia Asna-ashri faith. What stens the 5 remaining excommunicated persons take is to be seen.
The seceders from the Aga Khani faith are trying to bring their friends to their point of view.

MADRAS AND CEYLON ROUTE. TRAINS DIVERTED.

The Divisional Superintendent, North S. I. Railway, wires from Pullambadi on November 2:—
Through running was resumed at 12-15 hours to-day between Madras and Ceylon via Villupuram Trichy chord line. All through trains are diverted via this route.
—A. P.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Government
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand. J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of insurance business. J2

BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1930.

PLIGHT OF BORSAD PEASANTS.

What The Emigration Means

—:o:—

APPEAL TO BOMBAY MERCHANTS FOR HELP.

(From A Correspondent).
BORSAD, Nov. 2.

The details of the sufferings of the Borsad peasantry at the hands of officials and police reach the public regularly. It is also well-known to all that, tired of the excessive beating by the police, the peasants of the Taluka have left their dear homes and emigrated to the adjoining territory of the Baroda State and taken up their residence in hay-huts in the open fields. The Government attached and confiscated their small holdings of land and sold the same at a bigha per rupee, which, in good times under normal conditions would have fetched Rs. 700 to 1200 per bigha. Police help was given to these new owners of the fields to take possesion of the same. But the peasants carried on their work in the fields as usual and took away as much of the crops as they could, whether it was ripe or not.

The officials attached the goods on their way to the State boundary; they also attached carts full of corn, newly taken from the fields, the oxen and the carts being also attached and detained by the police and driver being sometimes severely beaten or jailed or remanded into police custody for a few hours and then released.

Thus the poor farmers had to reap their crops early even before they were ripe and inspite of all this, many had to lose the same along with ther oxen and cart and a good thrashing for themselves.

But even in their 'Hijrat,' the people are still not safe. Thieves raid their huts and sometimes set fire to them. The houses of these emigrants on 'Hijrat' are broken open and anything that comes in their hands is seized upon by thieves and robbers and removed. Strong police guard posed on the outskirts of small villages make it impossible for the inhabitants of the village to know the exact details of the loot that is carried on in this way. Those who dare to enter the village are beaten by the police.

To add to all these troubles that the peasants are undergoing, it rained continuously for two days, i.e., on 29th and 30th October. A strong wind was also blowing side by side and it can be easily imagined as to what can be the plight of these people when the huts break down, the clothes get wet and other materials of daily use are submerged in water. There was, at the time, an appearance of small ponds round about with some light things floating on the water. Men and women, boys and girls, aged and young, all had to pass these two days without food and proper shelter.

Next morning, when the rain ceased, they began to rebuild their huts, talking to each other quite humourously and joyfully. Among them were women with babies, 15 days to 2 months old, cheerfully going through this ordeal. And in spite of all these details, it is simply impossible to give a correct picture of the pathetic story of the miseries and hardships which these people cheerfully endured.

And when asked if you will pay up your revenue dues if severely dealt with by Government, they would emphatically say. "Certainly not, never under any circumstances to this Government, unless so directed by our leaders in jail."

A fresh difficulty has presented itself to these people in connection with grass for their cattle. The headman and the ravanias do not allow them to take grass and hay from their fields and so they have to work hard to get this for their cattle.

THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

The main difficulties of the peasants, therefore, are, at present, as under:—

(i). The peasants have suffered a great loss by cutting off their crops before they are ripe.

(ii). The police have attached and removed corn, together with cart and oxen, in case they could reap the crops.

(iii). The police break open the locks and take away anything that they can lay their hands upon for attachment.

(iv). Even the meagre stock of grain they had in their huts has been wet and spoiled by rain.

(v). Grass and hay for cattle is unobainable.

(vi). Two days' rain has made the peasants much more helpless.

Under the circumstances, it is quite appropriate to appeal to the merchant princes of the Presidency to extend their helping hands to the distressed peasants of the Taluka in thier hour of trial.

WHAT BARDOLI VILLAGERS HAVE TO SUFFER.

More Allegations Of Beating By Police.

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, Nov. 2.

On the 31st ultimo at about 4-0 p.m. Sitaram Fojdar with a posse of about 15 policemen arrived at Sarbhon, taking the naik and the policeman of the place and went to the village of Bardoli. The cultivators of the village have practically evacuated the place, but owing to the unexpected rains some of them had returned the evening before, just to see whether any damage was done to their houses and their standing crops by the rains, intending to leave the place early next morning.

Before they could leave the place Sitaram rushed into the village, and surrounded all of them, including two ladies who were about to go to Kamitha. After a short while the ladies were allowed to go.

Sitaram then caught hold of one Bulabbhai Lallubhai a school master of Dehan, who is not a Khatedar, and asked him whether he had paid the Government dues. Gulabhbhai replied that he was not a Khatedar and therefore, had nothing to pay. Therefore, he was abused, and was asked him as who was the owner of the house, on which he was sitting.

On not giving any satisfactory answers he was given two or three lathi blows.

Mr. Gulabbhai, demanded of Sitaram, an explanation of this rough behaviour, therefore, the policemen are alleged to have given 7 or 8 lathi blows to the poor school master and then went away leaving the marks of lathi-blows on his body.

Then, Sitaram caught hold of one Dahyabhai Lallubhai who was going to answer the call of nature brought him back to his house, got his cub-board opened and took away Rs. 16-4-0 which were lying there in attachment.

The some Banias of the village were caught hold of and are alleged to have been thrashed left and right and threatened that if they did not purchase Government Loan within a week, they would, one and all be sent to jail.

Chimanbhai Morarbhai, Dalubhai Makanji, who are not Khatedars, have each received severe lathi bows and thrusts. Sitaram, then caught hold of Nagarji Parbhubhai, the post-master of the village who was at the time doing his duty in the post office. Nagarji was asked to pay up the Government dues. Nagarjee said that he was a post-master and not a Khatedar, his father was one. He was, it is alleged, given him 3 or 4 slaps. Then the lock of his house was broken but finding the doors locked from inside, did not open, he caught Nagarji bodily, gave him a severe shaking, asked him for his resignation.

One Jinabhai of Amaroli, who had to Vadoli on business, was next caught hold of and was given a severe beating.

One Dahyabhai Kokalbhai, who refused to pay any Government dues, was caught hold of, and roughly handled.

Getting tired the police party, returned to Sarbhon and there attached the property of one Bhulabhai Narottam, and recovered not only his Government dues but also that due from some other people.

SICKNESS IN CAMP.

Many farmers of Bardoli, now camping a village Ghata, six miles away from Madhi station are suddenly attacked with malaria fever. Immediately or hearing of the sickness Doctors Apte and Chimanlal Dalal of Surat went there. They examined 80 cases and treated them. There is no anxiety about them. Reports from other camps say farmers at other places are quite happy.

A PASSERS-BY DEPRIVED OF ONE RUPEE.

Policemen posted at Haripura went to another village Mori on 30th October but found the village completely deserted consequently they caught hold of three persons were passing on the road. Their pockets were searched and a rupee from Govindbhai Bhulabhai's pocket was found and snatched away. Policemen then allowed them to go away with this advice "Be brave! Thrash the paddy-heaps and carry them away."

Mr. V. J. Patel.

—:o:—

Loses 8-1 2 Lbs.

(From A Correspondent).
AMBALA, Oct. 31.

It is understood that Mr. V. J. Patel has lost 8 1|2 lbs. in weight.

HINGANGHAT CONGRESS NEWS

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
HINGANGHAT, Oct. 1.

Mr. Krushanrao Deshpande was arrested under 117 I. P. C. and was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment.

Bal-veer Mulje was released from Chanda sub-Jail on Monday 27th October.

Picketing of foreign cloth by women has commenced from 29th October. Mr. Ganpat Kumbhar was arrested under Picketing Ordinance and was sentenced one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Heavy Labour Loss And Tory Gains.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The final returns of Municipal elections in about eighty largest cities and towns show that the Conservatives have gained 79 seats and lost ten, Labour gained 27 and lost 92. Independents gained 24 and lost 20 and Liberals gained nine and lost 7. Some of the largest Labour losses were sustained in industrial areas. Labour last year had gained 112 and lost 12, whereas the Conservatives had gained 11 and lost 61.—Reuter.

"ALL QUIET IN AFGHANISTAN."

—:o:—

Nadirshah Endeavouring To Advance Country's Prospects.

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

The latest telegraphic information received from Kabul states that peace and tranquillity prevails all over the country and His Majesty King Nadir Shah is endeavouring hard to formulate ways and means for the advancement of the country.—A. P.

AFRIDI JIRGHA CONTINUES.

Picketers Arrested.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 2.

Nine picketers from Kottozai village in Hashatnagar area, were arrested on a charge of picketing a liquor shop in Kissa Khani to-day.

Captain Cobb, City Magistrate, Peshawar, has sentenced Babu Vidyanand of Patna arrested in Cantonment in May last to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Afridi jirgha at Tirah continues without any result.—A. P.

National Muslim University Registrar Arrested.

NEW DELH, Nov. 3.

Hanz Fayazuddin, Registrar of the National Muslim University and the Sixth Dictator of the Delhi Congress Committee was arrested last evening at the Congress Office.—A. P.

CHARGE AGAINST KERALA CONGRESSMEN

—:o:—

Trial Postponed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Oct. 30.

The charge against the seven Kerala Congress leaders came up for trial before the local Stationary Magistrate yesterday, as stated in my yesterday's report. Six of them appeared before the Magistrate, but the case was adjourned to 5th November as the Court wanted to clear the doubt whether the accused could be tried jointly or separately.

VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

The Stationary Magistrate took up for trial yesterday the case in which eleven Congress volunteers arrested on the 19th instant were charged under Sec. 143, I. P. C. (unlawful assembly) and 188 I. P. C. (disobeying the order under Sec. 144). In answer to a question put by the Court, most of the accused said that their profession was law-breaking. The Court finally reserved orders. The case against two Satyagraha volunteers arrested on last Monday morning was tried by the Lieutenant Magistrate on Tuesday. The accused were sentenced to 4 months' R. I. each.

CASE AGAINST A HEAD COSTABLE.

—:o:—

Charge Framed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Oct. 30.

Mr. N. Subramania Iyer of Palghat had charged a Head Constable, Raman Kutty Nair, under Sec. 323 and 342 I. P. C. for assault and wrongful confinement. The case came up for trial again before the Sub-Magistrate of Palghat. After the cross-examination of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the complainant charges were framed against the accused under Sec. 323 and the case stands adjourned to 8th November.

Another Victim Of Airmael Disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Boulogne.—Bolsover whose legs were crushed at a result of the City of Washington's crash died to-day.—Reuter.

KARNATAK OBSERVES BARDOLI DAY.

1·000 Families To Be Invited To Settle In Dharwar District.

SJT. DIWAKAR GIVEN OVATION ON RELEASE.

(From A Correspondent).
DHARWAR, Nov. 3.

Yesterday Karnatak observed Bardoli Day, actively sympathising with the sufferings of Bardoli peasants engaged in the movement of non-payment of taxes. Accordingly Dharwar invited one thousand families from Bardoli to settle in Dharwar District determined to secure their well-being at all costs. Sjt. Hanamantrao Kowjalgi "Dictator" of Karnatak moving the resolution.

Sjt. Diwakar returning from imprisonment yesterday only was accorded very enthusiastic reception an address being presented on behalf of citizens of Dharwar in a huge meeting.

REPRESSION IN KARNATAK

—:o:—

Many Arrested And Jailed.

(From Our Correspondent).
DHARWAR, Nov. 1.

Sjt. Hari Anant Pai who was one of the members of the Karnataka Satyagraha Mandal was arrested at Ankola on October 29 under the Viceroy's Ordinance.

Eight leading workers of Sirsi and Siddapur including an ex-Patel, were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for persuading people not to pay grazing fees. At Bhatkal and Merdeshwar 5 and 9 people respectively have been arrested.

ARRESTS AT ANKOLA

Ankola observed the released Prisoners Day on the 26th Oct., which was another occasion for Salt Satyagraha. Four other persons of Siddapur have been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Repression having failed to induce people to pay grazing fees, the Patel himself has now paid Rs. 30 into the Government treasury on that account. Two persons who had broken toddy pots hung on trees at Kumta were sentenced to 7 1|2 months' respectively.

For the last three weeks no consignment of foreign articles has been received at the Tadali harbour, the only exception among a total of about 320 consignments being a bag of sugar which was promptly held up at the harbour itself.

ALLEGATION AGAINST BOMBAY SERGEANT.

Satyagrahi Ladies Refuse To File Complaints.

A new turn is given to the case in which Sergeant Mackenzie and Police Constable Vichare are alleged to have made indecent gestures to three of the 22 Hndustani Seva Dal ladies while they were detained in the Esplanade Police Station lock-up after their arrest at Azad Maidan in connection with the Flag salutation ceremony on Sunday, Oct. 26.

It will be recalled that Mr. K. M. Padhye, Advocate, who proposes to file a complaint against the police officers concerned applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate last week to have the three ladies brought back to Bombay from Yeravda Jail in order to enable him to take instructions from them. The Magistrate refused the application and suggested that Mr. Padhye might go to Poona to interview the ladies for the purpose.

Accordingly, Mr. Padhye went to Poona and saw the three ladies in Yeravda Jail. The latter, however, refused to have only complaints filled in their name, saying that as Satyagrahis they could not do so.

Under the circumstances, it is understood that the complaints will be filed in the names of the guardians of the ladies concerned, and Mr. Padhye is preparing the case.

VICTIMS OF PANVEL SHOOTING: INQUIRY BANNED IN PANVEL?

The Committee to enquire into the Panvel shooting tragedy began its work in Bombay yesterday. A notice was served on Mr. N. N. Patil, one of its members, to abstain from making enquiry collectively or individually for two months in Panvel. Here are some of the victims, now under treatment at the Congress Hospital. Their names are: (1) Siramaya Hular, (2) Balaram Ramji, (3) Jona Dharma Rohari, (4) Nago Madhu.

TRAVANCORE CONGRESS MAN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Thomas' Experiences In Rly. Train.

SHAHABAD, Nov. 1.

Mr. K. V. Thomas, a pleader of Travancore, was arrested on Saturday morning at Shahabad. No warrant was shown him and there were two Sergeants and five Constables in the compartments to speak to him.

When he asked for the warrant, the poice threatened to use force on him and he was refused permission to send either letter or telegrams.

Mr. Thomas was the Secretary of a Congress Committee in Malabar, which was recently declared illegal by the Governor's under the Ordinance. He was expecting to be arrested any moment. When he was in Bombay he took an active part in the Congress work.

A Mamlatdar Disappointed

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
DAKOR, Oct. 30.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati, Mamlatdar of Thasara is employing novel methods to collect the land revenue of the taluka. When nobody came forward to pay a single pie of the revenue at Thunadra, he summoned four or five patels and remonstrated to pay at least one rupee each. But when they refused to pay a single pie, the Mamlatdar returned to Thasara disappointed.

Sjt. Chandulal Chunilal Shah Thandar of Agarva was sentenced to the two months' and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's additional imprisonment and Sjt. Dahyabhai Manabhai a volunteer of Bhartheri was sentenced to one month and a half and a fine of Rs. 20 or in default 15 days' additional imprisonment.

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